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INTRODUCTORY BOOK

TO

OLLENDORFF'S NEW METHOD OF LEARNING TO READ,
WRITE, AND SPEAK A LANGUAGE IN SIX MONTHS,

ADAPTED TO

THE GERMAN;

CONTAINING, ALSO,

A DEFINITION OF ALL THE GERMAN DECLENSIONS,

AND

RULES ON THE GENDER OF SUBSTANTIVES:

FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS AND PRIVATE TEACHERS.

BY

H. G. OLLENDORFF,

PROFESSOR OF GERMAN LITERATURE.

SECOND EDITION,

CAREFULLY REVISED AND CORRECTED.

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* * * To warn the public against the many spurious, incorrect, and incomplete editions which have been published abroad of Mr. Ollendorff's works, it is necessary to notice that each copy has its number and the Author's signature.

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Ollendorff



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P R E F A C E.

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It is well known that no grammarian has yet given fixed rules on the German declension. Some have given four declensions, some five, some seven, and some have even gone as far as nine; but all of them have only embarrassed the learner, and, instead of encouraging his endeavours, they have, by the inextricable difficulties of their declensions, only contributed to disgust him, and very often to make him give up his pursuit at the very beginning.

Long and constant meditations on the subject, and many years' experience in teaching, have enabled me to discover the clear and simple rules which I now present to the public, as well as the rules on the gender of German substantives—rules, the difficulties of which have hitherto checked the efforts of all grammarians who attempted to write on the subject. I have reduced them to three simple rules: and, proceeding on the same principle, I have equally established three rules

for the declension of all the different German adjectives and pronouns, which, by complete and numerous examples, I hope to have made so clear that even a child, however little advanced, will easily understand and be able to apply them after a short practice.

The reason why the English have thought the study of the German language so difficult, is, that the grammars which they have hitherto used have been written on an essentially false principle; for instead of explaining to foreigners clearly and by slight imperceptible transitions what, to them, as natives, appeared so easy, the grammarians began by directing the learner's attention to the intricacies of the language, which should be very carefully concealed from the beginner, as they must appear to him very tedious and almost impossible to understand, but which he will easily be able to manage when he comes to know something of the language.

The present publication is, therefore, chiefly designed for those who study either without the assistance or in the absence of a master, as well as for those who have hitherto pursued a wrong course, and wish to be set right. In my Method, I constantly remind the learners, that in order to become intimately acquainted with the various terminations which constitute the greatest difficulties of the German language, they must decline aloud a great many substantives with adjectives and all sorts of pronouns. But, although the Method is very

comprehensive as to this part of the language, the examples of the various declensions have, therein, for the sake of the systematically arranged questions and answers been so dispersed, and to save room, so often abridged, that the learner will find great assistance in the regular examples which I give here of the different inflections, if not of all, at least of the most important declinable parts of the German language. The verbs, the only part left out in this work, have been treated in a most complete manner in the second part of the Method.

P R E F A C E
TO THE
S E C O N D E D I T I O N .

THE favourable reception this work has met with at the hands of the public, made it incumbent upon me not to publish this new edition before revising it with the strictest attention. I have therefore spared no pains to render it, in every respect, more useful to the learner, and more worthy of the attention already bestowed by professors upon the former edition.

67, RUE DE RICHELIEU, PARIS.

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INTRODUCTION.

BEING convinced that a proper method of pursuing any study often supplies the place of much labour and even of natural talent, I should deem it wrong, if I commenced this publication without a few preliminary observations on the usefulness of the work and on the study of the pupil; and as these observations are founded on experience, I cannot sufficiently call the attention of the reader to them.

I shall begin by reminding the pupil of my former advice: he must accustom himself to decline aloud a number of substantives with all sorts of adjectives and pronouns, and that as soon as he has learnt the writing¹, and commenced the study of the Method, which, as well as the exercises, must not be interrupted on that account. In beginning to decline, however, he must not try to learn the declensions by heart, but must look at each example; only after having declined a good deal, he must try to say them by heart, without looking either at the examples or his own written declensions. Any one who has been in the habit of

¹ The writing must be acquired in the two first lessons. (See those Lessons in Meth. Part I.)

studying foreign languages will easily conceive the importance of this caution. The learner, in trying to say what he does not perfectly know, contracts a habit of hesitating and stammering, which afterwards, when he comes to converse, will form the greatest impediment to fluency of speech. He must, therefore, in the beginning, learn more by his eye and ear than otherwise. But it is by the ear that he must learn most; for when we hear a thing often repeated it strikes our ear in such a manner, that we are, as it were, involuntarily moving our lips to repeat it. It also forms the most essential part in my system, that as every question contains the elements of its answer, the learner, in answering, only repeats what he hears, though he answers in a rational manner and according to his own impulse. It is, however, not by his own answers that he will in the beginning acquire fluency of speech, but by listening attentively to the questions put to him. He should therefore accustom himself always to give direct, short, and correct answers, and never to hesitate.

When he has mastered all the different terminations, as if they belonged to his mother tongue, the learner must begin to conjugate the verbs. It will not, on that account, be necessary to reach the end of the first volume; an assiduous scholar, who is anxious to advance, will begin to conjugate at the six and thirtieth lesson, and as soon as he is master of the mechanism of conjugation, he may commence to read some of the German authors, still, however, without interrupting the study of the Method. I strongly advise the pupil

to begin by the selection of pieces placed at the end of the second part of the Method, and which are arranged according to their respective difficulties.

It is essential to remind the learner, that the addition or omission of the smallest particle entirely alters the signification of the verb². He will therefore in reading, have to look for each word in the dictionary, and adapt its sense to the other words of the sentence. If the word is not found in the dictionary, it must be sought for in the alphabetical table of the irregular verbs (Meth. Part II.), and if it be a compound verb, as *befchließen*, for example, the particle *be* must be taken off and the verb looked for in the letters *sch* of the irregular verbs. There it will be found that *schließen* is the imperfect of the subjunctive of the verb *schlagen*, to beat; to this infinitive the particle *be* must again be added, which will give *befchlagen*, the signification of which will be found in the dictionary. The meaning of words such as : *stand aus*, *band los*, *hielt inne*, the par-

² The evidence of this truth will be easily recognized by comparing the verb *gehen*, to go, with some of its compounds, as, *abgehen*, to depart, to retire; *angehen*, to concern, to be bearable; *aufgehen*, to rise, to open; *ausgehen*, to go out, to die away; *begehen*, to commit; *durchgehen*, to pass through, to examine; *eingehen*, to waste away; *entgehen*, to escape; *ergehen*, to happen; *fortgehen* and *weggehen*, to go away; *hergehen*, to approach; *hingehen*, to go there, to pass; *hintergehen*, to deceive; *mitgehen*, to accompany; *nachgehen*, to follow; *übergehen*, to desert; *umgehen*, to associate, to revolve; *untergehen*, to set, to sink, to perish; *vergehen*, to pass away, to elapse, to perish; *zergehen*, to melt, to dissolve; *zugehen*, to go fast, to shut; &c.

ticles of which are often placed at the end of the sentence, must not be sought for either in the letters, *a, l, i*, but amongst the letters *ſt, b, h*, of the table of irregular verbs. It will be found there, that *ſtand, band, hielt*, are the imperfects of the verbs *ſtehen, binden, halten* ; to these infinitives the separable particles, *auß, loß, inne*, must be added, which will give *außſtehen, loßbinden, innehalten*, the signification of which will be found in the dictionary.

The greatest difficulty in acquiring a foreign language, and particularly the German, is undoubtedly that of knowing how to speak and to answer with facility the questions put to us. When once this difficulty is conquered, a result that may be attained at the end of the first thirty-six lessons, the pupil will have nothing to do but to perfect himself in declining and conjugating. He may then be said to have acquired the language ; for he then will only have to remember the nomenclature of the words, and to account for the rules.

I have thought it advisable in the second part of the Method to give a recapitulation of all the parts of speech, especially for those persons who, not having sufficiently studied the grammar of their native tongue, will not be sorry, to find there a few simple explanations on general grammar.

Besides the lessons and exercises, the pupil must prescribe to himself for each lesson a certain number of adverbs, prepositions, or conjunctions to study (Method, Part II.); and as the newly acquired words are re-

peated, he must always repeat a part of what he has learnt in the preceding lessons.

I am not afraid to assert, and the success which I have so frequently obtained warrants my assertion, that the pupil who has regularly followed my advice, and attentively studied my two volumes (I do not even except those who have but little natural talent for languages,) will have as perfect a knowledge of German, will read, write, and speak it, as if he had been educated in Germany.

I advise those persons who are on the point of travelling in Germany, or of passing an examination, and who are anxious to obtain a general knowledge of the language, to begin by mastering the declension of nouns, of the adjectives, and of the adjective pronouns contained in this work, as well as the mechanism of conjugation (Meth. Part II.). This will only take about a fortnight at most. With the assistance of a dictionary they will then be able to read the German authors, at the cost of a little more trouble, it is true, than those who regularly study the Method will experience. I advise them also to read the lessons of the first volume, without writing the exercises. This study, if it may be termed such, will stand them instead of the analyzed dialogues, and will give them the faculty of expressing themselves in German. They will be thereby enabled, without loss of time, to obtain a certain acquaintance with the language in less than a month; they can afterwards improve upon it as time or inclination prompts them.

EXTRACT FROM CAPTAIN BASIL HALL'S "SCHLOSS HAINFELD; OR,
A WINTER IN LOWER STYRIA."

"It was not till I had spent nearly a year in Germany, and after I had read, written, and spoken German with much diligence and the most constant opportunities of hearing it in the country itself, that I learned, with no small mortification, that I had all along been proceeding on a wrong system, and that the methods which I had found sufficient to give me a certain sort of knowledge of French and Spanish in Europe, and of Hindostanee and Malays in the East, were totally inoperative when applied to the formidable German.

"By good fortune, however, I fell in with a truly philosophical professor of German at Paris, M. Ollendorff, author of a new and most luminous method of teaching that language. He soon satisfied me of what I had indeed myself begun to suspect, that German, to be understood properly, must be attacked exactly like Mathematics—and that as there is no 'royal road' to knowledge in the one case, so is there none in the other. I gave a sigh or two over the ten months' labour I had almost entirely thrown away, and commenced the study anew through the medium of M. Ollendorff's method, which well deserves the title of the Euclid of German. After six months' close application, I can venture to pronounce that by his Method alone, so far as I have been able to understand the subject, can this very difficult, but very charming language, be taught without confusion. To those, who like me, have none of that readiness by which, instinctively as it were, foreign tongues are breathed in by some people, and are made use of seemingly without effort, such a method is quite invaluable. By it the scholar advances step by step, understands clearly and thoroughly every thing he reads, and as he goes on, he becomes sensible that all he learns he retains, and all that he retains

is useful and practically applicable. At the same time, he scarcely knows how he has got hold of it, so slightly marked are the shades of daily progression; and so gentle is the rise, that he feels no unpleasant fatigue on the journey. Of course, the student is called upon to exert no small degree of patient application, and he must consent to devote a considerable portion of his time to this pursuit; but he will have the encouraging conviction that every particle of effort is well bestowed.

"I wish I could persuade this admirable teacher to publish his work in English and in England, and to fix himself in London, where his abilities, his knowledge, and his skill in teaching so difficult a language in the most agreeable and patient manner I ever witnessed, would soon earn for him the distinction he deserves. I write in these strong terms of M. Ollendorff's method, because I feel convinced that a familiarity with it would go far to spread the knowledge of this delightful language in England, where, of all the countries in the world, it is most likely to be duly appreciated. The almost matchless beauties of German, not only for their own excellence, but from their analogy to those of our own Literature, and the great similarity of character between the two people, are calculated to produce a much greater effect with than elsewhere. Independently, also, of the wholesome pleasure which belongs to an elegant pursuit, the study of the German may do much good, not only by the generous cultivation of the national taste, and the vigorous exercise of individual thought which it requires, but by its placing within our reach an immense store of mental merchandize, in exchange for which the labour of six months is the cheapest possible payment."

GERMAN GRAMMAR.

CHAPTER I.

DECLENSION OF SUBSTANTIVES.

Preliminary Observations.

A. All substantives, without exception, take *n* in the dative case of the plural, if they have not one in the nominative.

B. All masculine and neuter substantives ending in *el*, *en*, *er*¹ as also diminutives in *chen* and *lein*, have the same termination in the plural as in the singular.

C. All feminine substantives, without exception, remain invariable in the singular.

¹ These three terminations exactly correspond in pronunciation to the English word *Eleanor*.

A TABLE

Of the Declension of Substantives.

	Subst. Masculine. RULE I.	Subst. Feminine. RULE II.	Subst. Neuter. RULE III.
Singular.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{N.} \\ \text{G.} \quad \text{\textcircled{z}} \text{ or } \text{\textcircled{z}}. \\ \text{D.} \quad \text{or } \text{e.} \\ \text{A.} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{N.} \\ \text{G.} \\ \text{D.} \\ \text{A.} \end{array} \right. \text{invariable.}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{N.} \\ \text{G.} \quad \text{\textcircled{z}} \text{ or } \text{\textcircled{z}}. \\ \text{D.} \quad \text{or } \text{e.} \\ \text{A.} \end{array} \right.$
Plural.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{N.} \quad \text{e,} \\ \text{G.} \quad \text{e,} \\ \text{D.} \quad \text{en or n,} \\ \text{A.} \quad \text{e,} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{N.} \\ \text{G.} \\ \text{D.} \\ \text{A.} \end{array} \right. \text{en or n.}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{N.} \quad \text{er.} \\ \text{G.} \quad \text{er.} \\ \text{D.} \quad \text{ern.} \\ \text{A.} \quad \text{er.} \end{array} \right.$

DIVISION I.

Declension of Masculine Substantives.

RULE I.—Masculine substantives take $\text{\textcircled{z}}$ or $\text{\textcircled{z}}$ in the genitive case singular: those ending in el , en , er , take $\text{\textcircled{z}}$, and nothing in the dative; most others, particularly those ending in $\text{\textcircled{z}}$, $\text{\textcircled{f}}$, $\text{\textcircled{d}}$, $\text{\textcircled{t}}$, take $\text{\textcircled{z}}$, and e in the dative. They take e in all cases of the plural², and soften the radical vowels a , o , u , into $\text{\textcircled{a}}$, $\text{\textcircled{o}}$, $\text{\textcircled{u}}$.

Examples.

1. Of a masculine noun which changes the radical vowel a into $\text{\textcircled{a}}$ in the plural.

² Independently of the n in the dative: if therefore we shall speak hereafter of the four cases of the plural, the n of the dative must always be supposed. (See Preliminary Observation *A.*)

Singular.

N. der Wall,	the rampart.
G. des Walleſ,	of the rampart.
D. dem Walle,	to the rampart.
A. den Wall,	the rampart.

Plural.

die Wälle,	the ramparts.
der Wälle,	of the ramparts.
den Wällen,	to the ramparts.
die Wälle,	the ramparts.

2. Of a masculine noun which changes the radical vowel *o* into *ö* in the plural.

N. der Sohn,	the son.
G. deſ Sohneſ,	of the son.
D. dem Sohne,	to the son.
A. den Sohn,	the son.

die Söhne,	the sons.
der Söhne,	of the sons.
den Söhnen,	to the sons.
die Söhne,	the sons.

3. Of a masculine noun in *ß*, adding in the genitive singular *eß*, in the dative *e*, and changing *ß* into *ff* in the genitive and dative singular and in all the cases of the plural. It also changes in the plural the radical vowel *u* into *ü*.

N. der Fluß,	the river.
G. deſ Fluſſeſ,	of the river.
D. dem Fluſſe,	to the river.
A. den Fluß,	the river.

die Flüſſe,	the rivers.
der Flüſſe,	of the rivers.
den Flüſſen,	to the rivers.
die Flüſſe,	the rivers.

4. Of a masculine noun ending in *el* (see Preliminary Observation *B.*) which takes only *ß* in the genitive singular, nothing in the dative, and has in the plural the same termination as in the singular.

N. der Spiegel,	the looking-glass.
G. deſ Spiegelſ,	of the looking-glass.
D. dem Spiegel,	to the looking-glass.
A. den Spiegel,	the looking-glass.

die Spiegel,	the looking-glasses.
der Spiegel,	of the looking-glasses.
den Spiegeln,	to the looking-glasses.
die Spiegel,	the looking-glasses.

5. Of a masculine noun ending in *en* (see Preliminary Observation *B.*) which takes only *ß* in the genitive sin-

gular, nothing in the dative, and has in the plural the same termination as in the singular.

N. der Garten,	the garden.	die Gärten,	the gardens.
G. des Gartens,	of the garden.	der Gärten,	of the gardens.
D. dem Garten,	to the garden.	den Gärten,	to the gardens.
A. den Garten,	the garden.	die Gärten	the gardens.

6. Of a masculine noun ending in *er* (see Preliminary Observation *B.*) which takes only *ß* in the genitive singular, nothing in the dative, and has in the plural the same termination as in the singular.

N. der Bruder,	the brother.	die Brüder,	the brothers.
G. des Bruders,	of the brother.	der Brüder,	of the brothers.
D. dem Bruder,	to the brother.	den Brüdern,	to the brothers.
A. den Bruder,	the brother.	die Brüder,	the brothers.

Observations.

A. The genitive singular of masculine and neuter nouns sometimes terminates in *ß*, and sometimes in *es*, except those in *el*, *en*, *er*, *den* and *lein*, which always take *ß*. These forms are equally good; but the former is more frequently used in conversation, and the latter in composition. The same distinction ought to be observed with regard to the dative singular of masculine and neuter nouns which takes *e* when the genitive takes *es*. (See the three first examples above.)

B. Nouns ending in *ß* change *ß* into *ff* whenever the word receives any addition by the declension. (See the third example above.) When *ß* is preceded by a long vowel, however, it is not changed. The substantives in which *ß* is preceded by a long vowel have in this book been marked thus: — Ex. der Fuß, the foot.

Masculine.

Singular.

Plural.

1. ein Abyssinier, the abyss., „ ein Abyssinian, the abyss.
 2. ein Abyssinianer, of the abyss., „ ein Abyssinian, of the abyss.
 3. ein Abyssinianer, to the abyss., „ ein Abyssinian, to the abyss.
 4. ein Abyssinian, the abyss., „ ein Abyssinian, the abyss.

4.

Verbal Infinitive.

(Sich ein Abyssinian zu sehen, inf. seen into Abyss.)
 Sich ein Abyssinian zu sehen, inf. seen into Abyss.
 Sich ein Abyssinian zu sehen, inf. seen into Abyss.
 Sich ein Abyssinian zu sehen, inf. seen into Abyss.
 Sich ein Abyssinian zu sehen, inf. seen into Abyss.
 Sich ein Abyssinian zu sehen, inf. seen into Abyss.

C. In compound words the last of the component words only is softened. Ex. der Hausvater, the father of the family; Plur. die Hausväter. Der Vorhang, the curtain; Plur. die Vorhänge. In the diphthong au, a is softened. Ex. der Baum, the tree; Plur. die Bäume. In the diphthong eu, the letter u is not softened. Ex. der Freund, the friend; Plur. die Freunde. In double vowels one is softened in the plural, and the other is suppressed. Ex. der Saal, the saloon; Plur. die Säle.

D. Do not soften the radical vowels in the plural:

a.) Masculine substantives derived from feminine substantives. Ex. der Kutscher, the coachman, derived from die Kutsche, the coach; Plur. die Kutscher.

b.) From a regular verb. Ex. der Besuch, the visit, derived from suchen, to seek; Plur. die Besuche.

c.) From a name of a town. Ex. der Pariser, the Parisian; Plur. die Pariser.

On the opposite plate the learner will see how he is to write his declensions and his exercises.

MASCULINE SUBSTANTIVES,

To serve as Examples to the preceding Rules.

Der Abgrund, the abyss.		Der Abstand, the distance.
— Abhang, the slope.		— Abt, the abbot.

Der Acker, the field.
 — Apfel, the apple.
 — Ast, the branch.
 — Bach, the brook.
 — Bart, the beard.
 — Baum, the tree.
 — Blick, the look.
 — Boden, the ground,
 the bottom.
 — Bogen, the arch.

Der Brief, the letter.
 — Damm, the dyke.
 — Degen, the sword.
 — Dieb, the thief.
 — Dunst, the vapour.
 — Engel, the angel.
 — Faden, the thread.
 — Fall, the case.
 — Federfied, the quill.

Obs.—Words terminated in *iel* or *ier*, in which *e* only serves to lengthen the syllable, must not be considered as words ending in *el*, *er*. They take, like the other masculine nouns, *e* in the plural.

Der Fehler, the fault.
 — Feind, the enemy.
 — Fisch, the fish.
 — Freund, the friend.
 — Fuchs, the fox.
 — Fuß, the foot.
 — Gang, the walk.
 — Gebrauch, the custom.
 — Genuß, the enjoyment.
 — Gesang, the singing.
 — Graben, the ditch.
 — Gruß, the salute.
 — Hahn, the cock.
 — Hals, the neck.
 — Hieb, the blow.

Der Himmel, the heaven.
 — Hof, the court.
 — Hut, the hat.
 — Kamm, the comb.
 — Knecht, the valet.
 — Knopf, the button.
 — Koch, the cook.
 — König, the king.
 — Kopf, the head.
 — Korb, the basket.
 — Krug, the pitcher.
 — Kuß, the kiss.
 — Laden, the shop.
 — Mangel, the want.
 — Mantel, the cloak.

Der Markt, the market.

— Nagel, the nail.

— Ofen, the oven.

— Papst, the pope.

— Pallast, the palace.

— Platz, the place.

— Regenschirm, the umbrella.

— Ring, the ring.

— Rock, the coat.

— Sack, the bag.

— Satz, the sentence.

— Schatz, the treasure.

— Schlag, the blow.

— Schlitten, the sledge.

— Schlund, the gulf.

— Schnabel, the bill, the beak.

— Schuß, the shot.

— Schwager, the brother-in-law.

— Schwan, the swan.

— Sieg, the victory.

— Sprung, the jump.

— Stall, the stable.

— Stamm, the trunk.

— Stand, the condition.

Der Stein, the stone.

— Stern, the star.

— Stiel³, the handle.

— Stock, the stick.

— Storch, the stork.

— Strauch, the shrub.

— Strumpf, the stocking.

— Stuhl, the chair.

— Thurm, the tower.

— Tisch, the table.

— Ton, the sound.

— Topf, the pot.

— Traum, the dream.

— Vater, the father.

— Vogel, the bird.

— Wagen, the carriage.

— Wein, the wine.

— Wind, the wind.

— Wolf, the wolf.

— Wurm, the worm.

— Zahn, the tooth.

— Zaum, the bridle.

— Zaun, the hedge.

— Zeug, the stuff.

— Zug, the feature.

³ See the preceding Observation.

EXCEPTIONS.

I. The following masculine substantives do not soften in the plural the radical vowels.

Der Aal, the eel.

— Abend, the evening.

— Adler, the eagle.

— Admiral, the admiral.

— Arm, the arm.

— Brunnen, the fountain.

— Dolch, the dagger.

— Draht, the wire.

— Gemahl, the husband.

— General, the general.

— Grad, the degree.

— Groschen, the grosh.

— Gulden, the florin.

— Habicht, the hawk.

— Halm, the straw, the
halm.

— Hamster, the German
marmot.

— Harn, the urine.

— Herzog, the duke.

— Hund, the dog.

— Kapaun, the capon.

— Koffer, the trunk.

— Kranich, the crane.

Der Kuchen, the cake.

— Lachs, the salmon.

— Marder, the martin.

— Monat, the month.

— Oheim, the uncle.

— Pfad, the path.

— Pfropf or Pfropfen, the
cork.

— Plan, the scheme, the
design.

— Pudel, the spaniel.

— Puls, the pulse.

— Punkt, the point.

— Salat, the salad.

— Schatten, the shadow.

— Schuh, the shoe.

— Staar, the starling.

— Stoff, the stuff.

— Strauß, the ostrich.

— Tag, the day.

— Thaler, the crown
(money).

— Zobel, the sable.

EXCEPTION II.

This exception contains nouns which take *en* or *n*⁴ in the genitive singular, and retain this termination in all the cases of the plural in which they do not soften the radical vowels. They are divided into three classes, viz.

First. All masculine nouns ending in *e*⁵, to which we must reckon the names of nations having this termination, and all adjectives taken substantively, when preceded by the definite article.

Example.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
N. der Löwe,	the lion.	die Löwen,	the lions.
G. des Löwen,	of the lion.	der Löwen,	of the lions.
D. dem Löwen,	to the lion.	den Löwen,	to the lions.
A. den Löwen,	the lion.	die Löwen,	the lions.

In the same manner are declined the following :

Der Affe, the ape.	Der Drache, the dragon.
— Barde, the bard.	— Erbe, the heir.
— Bote, the messenger.	— Falke, the falcon.
— Bube, the knave.	— Fink, the finch.
— Buchstabe, the letter.	— Gatte, the consort.
— Buhle, the paramour.	— Gefährte, the com-
— Bürge, the bail.	panion.

⁴ Those ending in *e* take *n* only, the others of this exception take *en*, except the following four which also take *n*: der Baier, der Bauer, der Gevatter, der Nachbar.

⁵ Except der Käse, the cheese; gen. sing. des Käses, plur. die Käse.

Der Gehülfe, the assistant.

— Genosse, the partner.

— Gespieler, the play-fellow.

— Götte, the idol.

— Hase, the hare.

— Heide, the pagan.

— Hirte, the swain.

— Junge, the lad.

— Knabe, the boy.

— Knappe, the lad, the page.

— Laie, the layman.

— Nachkomme, the descendant.

— Nefse, the nephew.

— Ochse, the ox.

— Pathe, the godfather.

— Pfaffe, the priest.

— Rabe, the raven.

— Riese, the giant.

— Schulze, the village-justice.

Der Schurke, the rascal.

— Schütze, the shooter.

— Sklave, the slave.

— Zeuge, the witness.

— Böhme, the Bohemian.

— Britte, the Briton.

— Däne, the Dane.

— Deutsche, the German.

— Franzose, the Frenchman.

— Germane, the German (of old).

— Grieche, the Greek.

— Hesse, the Hessian.

— Jude, the Jew.

— Pole, the Pole.

— Preuße, the Prussian.

— Russe, the Russian.

— Sächse, the Saxon.

— Schwabe, the Suabian.

— Schwede, the Swede.

— Türke, the Turk, &c.

Second. Nouns taken from foreign languages and ending in : ant, arch, at, et, ent, ist, it, og, as :—

Der Adjutant, the adjutant.

— Consonant, the consonant.

— Komödiant, the comedian.

Der Monarch, the monarch.

— Advokat, the lawyer.

— Kandidat, the candidate.

— Soldat, the soldier.

Der Komet, the comet.
 — Planet, the planet.
 — Poet, the poet.
 — Prophet, the prophet.
 — Präsident, the president.

Der Student, the student.
 — Christ, the Christian.
 — Pietist, the pietist.
 — Eremit, the hermit.
 — Theolog, the theologian, &c.

Obs. Der Magistrat, the magistrate, has in the genitive s, and in the plur. e. Ex. Des Magistrats, plur. Die Magistrate.

Third. The following words:—

Der Bär, the bear.
 — Baier⁶, the Bavarian.
 — Barbar, the barbarian.
 — Bauer, the peasant.
 — Fasan, the pheasant.
 — Fels, the rock.
 — Fleck, the spot.
 — Fürst, the prince, the sovereign.
 — Geck, the fool.
 — Gefell, the companion.
 — Gevatter⁷, the godfather, the gossip.

Der Graf, the count.
 — Held, the hero.
 — Herr⁸, the master, the lord.
 — Husar, the hussar.
 — Katholik, the Catholic.
 — Kosak, the Cossack.
 — Leopard, the leopard.
 — Mensch, man (*homo*).
 — Moor, the Moor.
 — Nachbar⁹, the neighbour.
 — Narr, the fool.

⁶ See Note 4. Page 9.

⁷ Der Gevatter, may also be declined according to the substantives ending in er, but then it does not soften the radical vowel in the plural.

⁸ It is better to say Herrn in the genitive and the other cases of the singular; but the plural is always Herren.

⁹ It is better to say in the genitive singular des Nachbars, and consequently the dative and accusative singular add nothing; but in the plural an n must be added to all the cases. (See Note 4. Page 9.)

Der Patriot, the patriot.
 — Pfau, the peacock.
 — Philosoph, the philosopher.
 — Präfect, the prefect.
 — Prinz, the prince.

Der Tartar, the Tartar.
 — Thor, the fool.
 — Tyrann, the tyrant.
 — Ungar, the Hungarian.
 — Unterthan, the subject.
 — Vorfahr, the ancestor.

Obs. About a good many words the German declension has hitherto not been settled; for they are found declined sometimes in one way and sometimes in another. Such are the following:—

Der Balken, the beam.
 — Frieden, peace.
 — Funken, the spark.
 — Gedanken, the thought.
 — Gefallen, the favour.
 — Glauben, faith.
 — Haufen, the heap.

Der Namen, the name.
 — Samen, the seed.
 — Schaden, the damage.
 — Schatten, the shadow.
 — Schlitten, the sledge.
 — Willen, the will.

These words were formerly: der Balke, der Friede, der Funke, &c., so that many Germans do not know whether they must say in the genitive singular des Balken, des Frieden, des Funken, or des Balkens, des Friedens, des Funkens. According to the rules which I gave on the declension of masculine substantives, this difficulty vanishes at once; for if we say, according to the present orthography, in the nominative singular der Balken, der Frieden, &c., we must, after my rules on masculine substantives, add in the genitive singular an s and leave the plural unaltered (Genitive des Balkens, plur. die Balken.). If, on the contrary, we wish to say in the nominative sing.: der Balke, der Friede, der Funke, then these substan-

tives belong to the nouns ending in *e*, given in Exception II., Class *First*, and which take *n* in all the cases singular and plural (Genitive *des Balken*, plur. *die Balken*¹⁰).

The same observation applies to the substantive *Schrefen*, and similar ones, which some spell *Schreck*; for if it is in the nominative *Schrefen*, it has in the genitive *s*, and remains uninflected in all the cases of the plural, agreeably to my preliminary Observation *B.*, on masculine and neuter substantives ending in *el*, *en*, *er*; but if on the contrary it is *Schreck*, it has in the genitive singular *s*, and *e* in all the cases of the plural.

EXCEPTION III.

This consists of masculine substantives which take *en* in all the cases of the plural, without softening the radical vowels, though in the singular they follow the general rule on the declension of masculine substantives. They are,

First. All words derived from Latin and terminating in *or*, such as:—

Der Kantor, the chanter.	Der Pastor, the pastor.
— Doctor, the doctor.	— Professor, the professor.
— Inspector, the inspector.	— Rector, the rector, &c.

¹⁰ In reading the German classics, the learner will find many instances of the truth of this assertion—in Luther's Bible, in Klopstock's, in Wieland's, in Herder's, and even in Schiller's and Goethe's works. But to be convinced at once, the reader has only to consult Heyse, considered all over Germany the best Grammarian of the day.

Obs. From this rule must be excepted those nouns which have the tonic accent on the syllable *or*, such as, *der Kaster*, the castor; *der Humor*, the humour; *der Matador*, the matadore, &c. They take, like other masculine substantives, *s* in the genitive singular, and *e* in all the cases of the plural, but do not soften the vowels.

Second. The ten following substantives. The first five take *en*, the other four *n* only.

Der Mast, the mast.	Der See ² , the lake.
— Schmerz, the pain.	— Pantoffel, the slipper.
— Sporn ¹ , the spur.	— Stachel, the sting.
— Staat, the state.	— Stiefel, the boot.
— Strahl, the beam.	— Better ³ , the cousin.

EXCEPTION IV.

There are a few masculine substantives which take *er* in all the cases of the plural and soften the radical vowels. They are,

First. The following nine substantives:—

Gott, God.	Der Geist, the ghost.
Der Bösewicht, the profli-	— Leib, the body.
gate man.	— Mann, the man (<i>vir</i>).

¹ The plural of *der Sporn* is *Sporen*.

² This word is in the plural pronounced as if it were *See=en*.

³ It would be desirable that these last four substantives were classed under the general rule of masculine and neuter substantives ending in *el*, *en*, *er*. Besides, there is nothing more contrary to the harmony of a good German pronunciation than an *n* added to the nominative plural of the word *Better*. I must however here mention, that many good authors have already in their compositions omitted the letter *n* in the plural of these words.

Der Ort, the place.
— Rand, the edge.

Der Vormund, the guardian.
— Wald, the forest.

Second. Masculine substantives ending in thum;
Ex.:—

Singular.

Plural.

Der Irrthum, the error.
— Reichthum, the riches.

Die Irrthümer,
— Reichthümer,

Obs.—Compound words in mann, as, der Hauptmann, the captain, change, in the plural, this termination into leute. Ex.:—

Singular.

Plural.

Der Hauptmann, the cap-
tain.
— Edelmann, the noble-
man.
— Fuhrmann, the carter.
— Zimmermann, the car-
penter.

Die Hauptleute, the cap-
tains.
— Edelleute, the noble-
men.
— Fuhrleute, the carters.
— Zimmerleute, the car-
penters.

DIVISION II.

Declension of Feminine Substantives.

RULE II.—All feminine substantives, without excep-
tion, together with all foreign feminine words adopted
into German, as die Form, the form; die Linie, the line,
remain invariable in all the cases singular. (See pre-
liminary Obs. C.) Feminine substantives ending in e,
el, er, add n, and all others en, in all the cases of the
plural; and do not soften the radical vowels. (See
Table of the Declension of Substantives, page 2.)

Examples.

1. Of a feminine noun ending in e.

N. die Blume,	the flower.	die Blumen,	the flowers.
G. der Blume,	of the flower.	der Blumen,	of the flowers.
D. der Blume,	to the flower.	den Blumen,	to the flowers.
A. die Blume,	the flower.	die Blumen,	the flowers.

2. Of a feminine noun ending in el.

N. die Gabel,	the fork.	die Gabeln,	the forks.
G. der Gabel,	of the fork.	der Gabeln,	of the forks.
D. der Gabel,	to the fork.	den Gabeln,	to the forks.
A. die Gabel,	the fork.	die Gabeln,	the forks.

3. Of a feminine noun ending in er.

N. die Feder,	the pen.	die Federn,	the pens.
G. der Feder,	of the pen.	der Federn,	of the pens.
D. der Feder,	to the pen.	den Federn,	to the pens.
A. die Feder,	the pen.	die Federn,	the pens.

4. Of a feminine noun not having either of the endings e, el, er.

N. die Antwort,	the answer.	die Antworten,	the answers.
G. der Antwort,	of the answer.	der Antworten,	of the answers.
D. der Antwort,	to the answer.	den Antworten,	to the answers.
A. die Antwort,	the answer.	die Antworten,	the answers.

5. Of a feminine noun derived from a foreign language.

N. die Person,	the person.	die Personen,	the persons.
G. der Person,	of the person.	der Personen,	of the persons.
D. der Person,	to the person.	den Personen,	to the persons.
A. die Person,	the person.	die Personen,	the persons.

On the opposite plate the learner will see how he is to decline in writing.

FEMININE SUBSTANTIVES,

To serve as examples to the preceding rules.

Die Abgabe, the tax.
 — Absicht, the intention.
 — Ader, the vein.
 — Ahndung, the fore-
 boding.
 — Anstalt, the prepara-
 tive.
 — Arbeit, the work.
 — Arie, the air, the tune.
 — Arznei, the medicine.
 — Beleidigung, the of-
 fence.
 — Bibliothek, the library.
 — Ente, the duck.
 — Erbschaft, the inheri-
 tance.
 — Essenz, the essence.
 — Fabrik, the fabric.
 — Fähigkeit, the capacity.
 — Formel, the formula.
 — Form, the form.
 — Freundin, the female
 friend.
 — Freundschaft, the friend-
 ship.
 — Frist, the delay.
 — Gabe, the gift.
 — Geburt, the birth.
 — Gefahr, the danger.

Die Gegend, the country.
 — Gesellschaft, the so-
 ciety.
 — Gestalt, the figure.
 — Glückseligkeit, the fe-
 licity.
 — Handlung, the action.
 — Heirath, the marriage.
 — Jugend, youth.
 — Jungfer, the virgin.
 — Kaiserinn, the em-
 press.
 — Kinderei, the child-
 ishness.
 — Klasse, the class.
 — Königin, the queen.
 — Krankheit, the illness.
 — Kugel, the ball.
 — Lächerlichkeit, the ridi-
 culousness.
 — Leidenschaft, the pas-
 sion.
 — Leiter, the ladder.
 — Linie, the line.
 — Lustbarkeit, the re-
 joicing. [tion.
 — Nachricht, the informa-
 — Nachtigall, the night-
 ingale.

Die Nation, the nation.
 — Natur, the nature.
 — Ohnmacht, the fainting
 fit.
 — Pflicht, the duty.
 — Poesie, the poetry.
 — Predigt, the sermon.
 — Provinz, the province.
 — Redlichkeit, the honesty.
 — Rose, the rose.
 — Religion, the religion.
 — Schicht, the stratum.
 — Schrift, the writing.
 — Schulter, the shoulder.

Die Schüssel, the dish.
 — Schwester, the sister.
 — Stirn, the forehead.
 — Taube, the pigeon.
 — Thür, the door.
 — Tugend, the virtue.
 — Tyrannei, the tyranny.
 — Universität, the uni-
 versity.
 — Vollmacht, the pleni-
 potence.
 — Welt, the world.
 — Zeit, the time.
 — Zunge, the tongue.

EXCEPTIONS.

1. This contains only the two substantives : die Mutter, the mother ; die Tochter, the daughter. They soften in the plural the radical vowels without adding anything ⁴.
 Ex.

Singular.

Die Mutter, the mother.
 — Tochter, the daughter.

Plural.

Die Mütter, the mothers.
 — Töchter, the daughters.

EXCEPTION II.

Contains feminine substantives which add e in all the cases of the plural and soften the radical vowels. They are:

First. The feminine monosyllables containing a or u, Ex.

N. die Hand, the hand.
 G. der Hand, of the hand.
 D. der Hand, to the hand.
 A. die Hand, the hand.

die Hände, the hands.
 der Hände, of the hands.
 den Händen, to the hands.
 die Hände, the hands.

⁴ Except the letter n in the dative.

In the same manner are declined :

Die Art, the axe.

- Bank, the bench.
- Braut, the bride.
- Brust, the breast.
- Faust, the fist.
- Frucht, the fruit.
- Gans, the goose.
- Gruft, the grave.
- Haut, the skin.
- Kluft, the cleft, the
abyss.
- Kraft, the strength.
- Kuh, the cow.
- Kunst, the art.
- Laus, the louse.
- Luft, the air.

Die Lust, the joy, the
pleasure.

- Macht, the power.
- Magd, the maid-ser-
vant.
- Maus, the mouse.
- Nacht, the night.
- Naht, the seam.
- Nuß, the nut.
- Sau, the sow.
- Schnur, the string.
- Schwell, the swelling.
- Stadt, the town.
- Wand, the partition.
- Wurst, the sausage.
- Zunft, the guild, &c.

Second. All feminine substantives ending in *niß*. These take *e* in the plural, but do not soften the radical vowels, as :—

Die Besorgniß, the care,
the apprehension.

- Betrübniß, the afflic-
tion.
- Erlaubniß, the per-
mission.

Die Finsterniß, the dar k-
ness.

- Kenntniß, the know-
ledge.
&c.

Obs. Some feminine monosyllables, though contain-
ing one of the vowels *a*, *u*, are nevertheless declined like
other feminine substantives, *i. e.* they add *en* in all the

cases plural, and do not soften the radical vowels. They are the following :

Die Art, the kind, the species.

- Bahn, the path.
- Burg, the castle.
- Fahrt, the journey, the turn.
- Flur, the field.
- Fluth, the flood.
- Frau, the woman, the wife⁵.

Die Jagd, the chase, the hunt.

- Last, the burden.
- Null, the cipher (nought).
- Qual, the torment.
- Saat, the seed.
- Schlacht, the battle.
- Spur, the trace.
- That, the deed.
- Zahl, the number.

DIVISION III.

Declension of Neuter Substantives.

RULE III.—Neuter substantives are, in the singular, declined like the masculine. They add in all the cases of the plural *er*, and soften the radical vowels *a*, *o*, *u*, into *ä*, *ö*, *ü*. Neuter words ending in *el*, *en*, *er*, do not soften in the plural the radical vowels, except *das Kloster*, the convent. Plur. *die Klöster*⁶.

⁵ See Note 4, Lesson 94, Method, Part I.

⁶ It will not be forgotten that neuter nouns ending in *el*, *en*, *er*, *den*, and *lein*, take only *s* in the genitive singular, and nothing in the plural, except the letter *n* in the dative of those ending in *el*, *er*. (See Preliminary Obs. *B*, and Obs. *A*, page 4.)

Examples.

1. Of a neuter noun either taking *es* or *ß* in the genitive singular, and *e*, or nothing, in the dative⁷.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
N. das Kind, the child.	die Kinder, the children.
G. des Kindes or Kind ^s , of the child.	der Kinder, of the children.
D. dem Kinde or Kind, to the child.	den Kindern, to the children.
A. das Kind, the child.	die Kinder, the children.

2. Of a neuter noun changing in the genitive and dative singular, and all the cases plural *ß* into *f*, and softening the radical vowel *a* into *ä*.

N. das Glas, the glass.	die Gläser, the glasses.
G. des Glases, of the glass.	der Gläser, of the glasses.
D. dem Glase, to the glass.	den Gläsern, to the glasses.
A. das Glas, the glass.	die Gläser, the glasses.

3. Of a neuter noun, which in the genitive and dative sing. and all the cases plural changes *ß* into *ff*, and softens the radical vowel *o* into *ö*.

N. das Schloß, the castle.	die Schlöffer, the castles.
G. des Schlosses, of the castle.	der Schlöffer, of the castles.
D. dem Schlosse, to the castle.	den Schlöffern, to the castles.
A. das Schloß, the castle.	die Schlöffer, the castles.

4. Of a neuter noun softening in the plural the radical vowel *u* into *ü*.

N. das Buch, the book.	die Bücher, the books.
G. des Buches, of the book.	der Bücher, of the books.
D. dem Buche, to the book.	den Büchern, to the books.
A. das Buch, the book.	die Bücher, the books.

⁷ See Obs. A. page 4.

5. Of a neuter noun ending in *el*, and adding nothing in the plural (Preliminary Obs. B.).

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
N. das Segel,	the sail.	die Segel,	the sails.
G. des Segels,	of the sail.	der Segel,	of the sails.
D. dem Segel,	to the sail.	den Segeln,	to the sails.
A. das Segel,	the sail.	die Segel,	the sails.

6. Of a neuter noun which, ending in *er*, adds nothing in the plural, and does not soften the radical vowel.

N. das Ufer,	the shore.	die Ufer,	the shores.
G. des Ufers,	of the shore.	der Ufer,	of the shores.
D. dem Ufer,	to the shore.	den Ufern,	to the shores.
A. das Ufer,	the shore.	die Ufer,	the shores.

The opposite plate will show the learner how he is to decline the nouns and to write his exercises.

NEUTER SUBSTANTIVES,

To serve as examples to the preceding Rules.

Das Almosen, the alms.	Das Blatt, the leaf.
— Alterthum, the antiquity.	— Brett, the board.
— Amt, the employment.	— Bündel, the bundle.
— Bad, the bath.	— Dach, the roof.
— Band, the ribbon.	— Denkmaal ⁸ , the monument.
— Bauer, the cage.	— Dorf, the village.
— Becken, the basin.	— Ei, the egg.
— Bild, the image, the print.	— Eisen, the iron.
— Bisthum, the bishopric.	— Exempel, the example.
	— Fach, the compartment.

⁸ See Obs. C. page 5.



Das Faß, the cask.
 — Feld, the field.
 — Fenster, the window.
 — Feuer, the fire.
 — Fräulein, the young
 lady.
 — Füllen, the colt.
 — Fürstenthum, the prin-
 cipality.
 — Gebrechen, the infirm-
 ity.
 — Geländer, the rail.
 — Geld, the money.
 — Gemach, the apart-
 ment.
 — Gemüth, the mind.
 — Geschlecht, the gender,
 the race.
 — Gesicht, the face.
 — Gespenst, the ghost,
 the phantom.
 — Gewand, the garment.
 — Gewissen, the con-
 science.
 — Gewitter, the storm.
 — Gewölbe⁹, the vault,
 the shop.
 — Glied, the limb, the
 member.
 — Grab, the tomb.

Das Gras, the grass.
 — Gut, the property,
 the estate.
 — Haupt, the head, the
 chief.
 — Haus, the house.
 — Herzogthum, the duchy.
 — Holz, the wood.
 — Horn, the horn.
 — Huhn, the fowl, the
 hen.
 — Kalb, the calf.
 — Kapitel, the chapter.
 — Kindlein, the little
 child.
 — Kleid, the coat, the
 gown.
 — Korn, the grain.
 — Kraut, the herb, the
 plant.
 — Kupfer, the copper.
 — Küssen, the cushion.
 — Lamm, the lamb.
 — Land, the land.
 — Last, the vice.
 — Leder, the leather.
 — Licht, the light.
 — Lied, the song.
 — Loch, the hole.
 — Mädchen, the girl.

⁹ Having already e, takes only r.

Das Maal, the mark.

— Maul, the mouth, the muzzle.

— Messer, the knife.

— Mittel, the means.

— Muster, the pattern.

— Nest, the nest.

— Opfer, the sacrifice.

— Orakel, the oracle.

— Pfand, the pawn, the pledge.

— Pulver, the powder.

— Rad, the wheel.

— Räthsel, the riddle.

— Regiment, the regiment.

— Reiß, the twig.

— Rind, the horned cattle.

Das Ruder, the oar.

— Schild, the signboard.

— Schwert, the sword.

— Siegel, the seal.

— Spital, the hospital.

— Stift, the foundation.

— Thal, the valley.

— Theater, the theatre.

— Tuch, the cloth.

— Uebel, the evil.

— Volk, the people.

— Wapen, the coat of arms.

— Weib, the woman¹⁰.

— Wort, the word.

— Wunder, the wonder.

— Zeichen, the sign.

— Zelt, the tent.

— Zimmer, the room.

EXCEPTION.

This contains all the neuter nouns which take in the plural *e*¹, without softening the radical vowels, viz. :—

First. All neuter nouns derived from verbs and beginning with the syllable *ge*. Ex. :—

Das Gebet, the prayer, from the verb *beten*, to pray.

¹⁰ See Note 4, Lesson 94, Method, Part I.

¹ Those that have an *e* in the singular do not take an additional one in the plural. Ex. :—das Gemälde, the picture; Plural, die Gemälde, the pictures.

Singular.

- N. das Gebet, the prayer.
 G. des Gebetes or Gebets, of
 the praye
 D. dem Gebete or Gebet, to the
 prayer.
 A. das Gebet, the prayer.

Plural.

- die Gebete, the prayers.
 der Gebete, of the prayers.
 den Gebeten, to the prayers.
 die Gebete, the prayers.

In the same manner are declined :—

- Das Gelenk, the joint.
 — Gemälde², the picture.
 — Gericht, the court of
 justice.
 — Geschenk, the present.
 — Geschäft, the business.
 — Geschiebe³, the re-
 peated shoving.
 — Geschütz, the artillery.

- Das Gesicht, the vision.
 — Gespräch, the dialogue.
 — Gesuch, the request.
 — Getränk, the beverage.
 — Gewebe⁴, the tissue.
 — Gewehr, the weapon.
 — Gewürz, the spice.
 — Gezänk, the quarrel-
 ling, &c.

Second. All the neuter substantives terminating in niß, as :—

- Das Aergerniß, the scan-
 dal, the vexation.
 — Bedürfniß, the want.
 — Gedächtniß, the me-
 mory.

- Das Geheimniß, the secret.
 — Gleichniß, the simile.
 — Zeugniß, the testi-
 mony.
 &c.

Third. Neuter words derived from foreign languages and terminating in ent. Ex. :—

- N. } sing. das Argument, the argument; pl. die Argu-
 A. } mente.

² See the preceding Note.

³ See Note 1, preceding page.

⁴ See Note 1, preceding page.

In the same manner must be declined :

Das Compliment, the compliment.

— Element, the element.

— Experiment, the experiment.

Das Instrument, the instrument.

— Testament, the testament.

&c.

Obs. From this last rule must be excepted the two substantives: das Parlament, the parliament; das Regiment, the regiment, which take, like other neuter words, er in all the cases plural. Das Parlament, being of foreign origin, must not be softened. (See *infra* page 28.)

Fourth. The following neuter substantives :

Das Band, the tie.

— Bein, the leg.

— Bier, the beer.

— Brod, the bread.

— Ding, the thing,

— Fell, the hide.

— Garn, the yarn.

— Gebiet, the district.

— Gefäß, the vessel.

— Gehirn, the brain.

— Gerâth, the furniture.

— Gericht, the dish, the mess.

— Geschirr, the vessel.

— Geschwür, the abscess.

Das Gesetz, the law.

— Geweih, the horns.

— Gift, the poison.

— Haar, the hair.

— Heer, the army.

— Jahr, the year.

— Joch, the yoke.

— Kabinett, the cabinet.

— Kameel, the camel.

— Knie⁵, the knee.

— Kreuz, the cross.

— Loos, the lot.

— Meer, the sea.

— Metall, the metal.

— Netz, the net.

⁵ The word Knie adds nothing in the plural, but is pronounced as if it took an e.

Das Paar, the pair.

— Papier, the paper.

— Pferd, the horse.

— Pfund, the pound.

— Recht, the right.

— Reich, the empire.

— Rohr, the reed, the
cane, the pipe.

— Roß, the horse.

— Salz, the salt.

— Schaf, the sheep.

Das Schiff, the ship.

— Schwein, the pig, the

— Seil, the rope. [swine.

— Spiel, the play.

— Thier, the animal.

— Thor, the gate.

— Verdienst, the merit.

— Werk, the work.

— Wort, the word
(speech).

— Ziel, the aim.

Observations.

A. The word *das Boot*, the boat, is in the plural *die Bôte*.

B. Nine neuter substantives have *en* in the plural. They do not soften the vowels, and those that have already *e* take only *n*. They are:—

Das Auge, the eye.

— Bett, the bed.

— Ende, the extremity,
the end.

— Gliedmaß, the limb.

Das Hemd, the shirt.

— Herz⁶, the heart.

— Insect, the insect.

— Ohr, the ear.

— Weh⁷, the woe.

C. *Das Kleinod*, the jewel, adds in the plural *ien*, thus: *die Kleinodien*, the jewels.

OF THE DECLENSION

Of words derived from Foreign Languages.

It has been seen above, 1. that masculine substan-

⁶ *Das Herz*, the heart, takes *en* in the genitive, and *n* in the dative singular.

⁷ *Das Weh*, the woe, is employed in the plural only to denote the pangs of childbirth.

tives of foreign origin, and terminating in: *ant, arch, at, ent, et, ist, it, og* (Exception II. class 2.), take *en* in all the cases singular and plural; 2. that such as end in *or* (Exception III. class 1.), have *en* in all the cases plural; 3. that all foreign feminine words adopted into German (declension of feminine substantives) take *en* or *n* in all the cases plural; 4. that neuter foreign words terminating in *ent* (Exception class 3.) have *e* in all the cases plural. Let us, in addition, notice:—

First. That nouns derived from foreign languages do not soften the radical vowels in the plural (except *das Chor*, the chorus; plur. *die Chöre*).

Second. That foreign words following the declension of masculine substantives (gen. *s*, plur. *e*) are:—

a) those masculine and neuter foreign substantives which terminate in: *al, an, in, on, ar, em, om, am, amm*, and the neuter terminating in *at*. Ex.:—

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
N. } <i>das Original</i> , the original.	<i>die Originale</i> , the originals.
A. } <i>des Originals</i> , of the original.	<i>der Originale</i> , of the originals.
D. <i>dem Original</i> , to the original.	<i>den Originalen</i> , to the originals.

In the same manner are declined:

<i>Das Sineal</i> , the ruler.	<i>Das Diadem</i> , the diadem.
<i>Der Ozean</i> , the ocean.	— <i>Diplom</i> , the diploma.
— <i>Altan</i> , the balcony.	<i>Der Balsam</i> , the balsam.
— <i>Kamin</i> , the chimney.	<i>Das Epigramm</i> , the epigram.
— <i>Rubin</i> , the ruby.	— <i>Ephorat</i> , the ephorat.
— <i>Postillon</i> , the post-boy.	&c.
— <i>Canton</i> , the canton.	
<i>Das Exemplar</i> , the copy.	

The following words are exceptions to this rule :

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Das Kapital, the capital (stock).	Die Kapitalien, the capitals (stocks).
— Kapital, the capital (in architecture).	— Kapitäler, the capitals.
— Mineral, the mineral.	— Mineralien, the mine- rals.
— Regal, the regalia.	— Regalien, the regalia.

b) Those ending in *el*, *er*^s, as :

Das Exempel, the example.	Der Historiker, the histo- rian.
— Kapitel, the chapter.	— Kalender, the almanac.
Der Araber, the Arab.	— Italiener, the Italian.
— Engländer, the En- glishman.	Das Register, the register.
— Spanier, the Spaniard.	&c.

Obs. The word *der Charakter*, the character, is in the plural : *die Charaktere*.

c) Words taken from the French, when they are pronounced like German words. Ex. :—

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
der Officier, the officer.	die Officiere, the officers.
des Officiers, of the officer.	der Officiere, of the officers.
dem Officier, to the officer.	den Officieren, to the officers.
den Officier, the officer.	die Officiere, the officers.

In the same manner must be declined :

Der Accord, the accord.	Der Banquerott, the bank- ruptcy.
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^s It will be remembered that they remain invariable in the plural. (See Preliminary Obs. B.)

Das Billet^o, the note.

— Concert, the concert.

Der Courier, the courier.

— Fourier, the quarter-
master.

Der Fusilier, the fusilier.

— Grenadier, the gren-
adier.

Das Portrait, the portrait.
&c.

B. When French words which have retained their original pronunciation, are used in German, they take *s* in the genitive singular and in all the cases plural.
Ex. :—

Singular.

N. der Aeteur, the actor.

G. des Ateurs, of the actor.

D. dem Ateur, to the actor.

A. den Ateur, the actor.

Plural.

die Ateurs, the actors.

der Ateurs, of the actors.

den Ateurs, to the actors.

die Ateurs, the actors.

In the same manner are declined :

Der Auditeur, the auditor.

— Balkon, the balcony.

— Chef, the chief.

— Cordon, the cordon.

Das Corps, the corps.

— Detail, the detail.

Der Friseur, the hair-
dresser.

Das Gouvernement, the
government.

Der Ingenieur, the en-
gineer.

Das Manöver, the man-
œuvre.

Der Mineur, the miner.

— Portier, the porter.

Der Souverain, the sove-
reign.

— Tambour, the drum-
mer.

&c.

C. The German declension is especially applicable to such foreign nouns as have adopted a German termination, or have at least lost their foreign appearance ; but all those which have retained their original form, as : der Musicus, the musician ; der Medicus, the physician ; der

^o Das Billet doubles the *t* in the plural, thus, Billette.

Casus, the case ; *das Carmen*, the poem ; *das Factum*, the fact ; *das Thema*, the theme, &c., do not fall within the German declension. They may, however, be declined in the singular like German nouns. Examples :—

Singular.

N. <i>der Musicus</i> ,	the musician.
G. <i>des Musicus</i> ,	of the musician.
D. <i>dem Musicus</i> ,	to the musician.
A. <i>den Musicus</i> ,	the musician.

N. <i>das Gymnasium</i> ,	the gymna- sium.
G. <i>des Gymnasiums</i> ,	of the gym- nasium.
D. <i>dem Gymnasium</i> ,	to the gym- nasium.
A. <i>das Gymnasium</i> ,	the gymna- sium.

Singular.

<i>das Carmen</i> ,	the poem.
<i>des Carmens</i> ,	of the poem.
<i>dem Carmen</i> ,	to the poem.
<i>das Carmen</i> ,	the poem.

<i>das Thema</i> ,	the theme.
<i>des Themas</i> ,	of the theme.
<i>dem Thema</i> ,	to the theme.
<i>das Thema</i> ,	the theme.

Those to whom these explanations may not seem sufficient, should learn to decline such nouns according to the languages to which they belong, or at least notice their nominative plural which then remains invariable. Ex.: *Musici*, *Medici*, *Casus*, *Carmina*, *Facta*, *Themata*, &c. Many foreign nouns in *um*, however, form already their plural in *en*, such as :

Singular.

<i>Das Individuum</i> ,	the indi- vidual.
— <i>Evangelium</i> ,	the gos- pel.
— <i>Gymnasium</i> ,	the gym- nasium.
— <i>Principium</i> ,	the prin- ciple.

Plural.

<i>Die Individuen</i> ,	the indi- viduals.
— <i>Evangelien</i> ,	the gos- pels.
— <i>Gymnasien</i> ,	the gym- nasia.
— <i>Principien</i> ,	the prin- ciples.

Singular.

- Das Verbum, the verb.
 — Adverbium, the adverb.
 — Seminarium, the seminary.
 — Studium, the study.

Plural.

- Die Verben, the verbs.
 — Adverbien, the adverbs.
 — Seminarien, the seminaries.
 — Studien, the studies.

ADDITIONAL OBSERVATIONS.

A. Some substantives of the same consonance vary often in their gender and plural, according to their different signification. As it is very important that the pupils should be made acquainted with them, we present here a complete list of them.

Singular.

- Der Band, the volume.
 Das Band, the tie.
 — Band, the ribbon.
 Die Bank, the bench.
 — Bank, the bank.
 Der Bauer, the peasant.
 Das Bauer, the cage.
 Der Buckel, the hump.
 Die Buckel, the stud.
 Das Ding, the thing.
 — Ding, the little girl.
 Der Geißel, the hostage.
 Die Geißel, the scourge.
 — Gift, the gift.
 Das Gift, the poison.
 — Gesicht, the vision.
 — Gesicht, the face.

Plural.

- Die Bände.
 — Bande.
 — Bänder.
 — Bänke.
 — Banken.
 — Bauern.
 — Bauer.
 — Buckel.
 — Buckeln.
 — Dinge.
 — Dinger.
 — Geißel.
 — Geißeln.
 — Giften.
 — Gifte.
 — Gesichte.
 — Gesichter.

Singular.

Der Handel, the trade.
 — Handel, the quarrel.
 — Heide, the pagan.
 Die Heide, the heath.
 Der Hut, the hat.
 Die Hut, the pasture.
 Der Kiefer, the jaw-bone.
 Die Kiefer, the pine.
 Der Kunde, the customer.
 Die Kunde, the knowledge.
 Der Leiter, the guide.
 Die Leiter, the ladder.
 Der Laden, the shop.
 — Laden, the shutter.
 Das Land, the territory, the land
 — Land, the country.
 — Licht, the candle.
 — Licht, the light.
 Die Mandel, the almond.
 Das Mandel, the number of fifteen.
 Die Mark, the mark (a weight).
 Das Mark, the marrow.
 Der Mast, the mast.
 Die Mast, the mast (feeding).
 Der Ort, the place, the region.
 — Ort, the defined place.
 — Schild, the shield.
 Das Schild, the signboard.
 Der See, the lake.
 Die See, the sea.

Plural.

Has no plural.
 Die Händel.
 — Heiden.
 — Heiden.
 — Hüte.
 — Hutten.
 — Kiefer.
 — Kiefern.
 — Kunden.
 — Kunden.
 — Leiter.
 — Leitern.
 — Läden.
 — Laden.
 — Lande.
 — Länder.
 — Lichte.
 — Lichter.
 — Mandeln.
 — Mandel.
 — Marken.
 Has no plural.
 Die Masten.
 Has no plural.
 Die Orte.
 — Derter.
 — Schilde.
 — Schilder.
 — Seen.
 — Seen.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Der Sprosse, the germin, the shoot.	Die Sprossen.
Die Sprosse, the step, the degree.	— Sprossen.
Der Stift, the tag.	— Stifte.
Daß Stift, the foundation.	— Stifter.
Der Strauß, the nosegay.	— Sträuße.
— Strauß, the ostrich.	— Strauße.
— Thor, the fool.	— Thoren.
Daß Thor, the gate.	— Thore.
— Wort, the word (speech ¹⁰).	— Worte.
— Wort, the word.	— Wörter.
Der Zoll, the inch.	— Zolle.
— Zoll, the toll.	— Zölle.

B. Abstract substantives have generally no plural in German, as :—

Die Güte, the goodness,	Der Haß, hatred.
the bounty.	Die Schande, shame.
— Liebe, love.	&c.

C. Collective nouns generally form their plural by adding the word *Arten*, sorts, species, to the singular, as if we said: various sorts of. *Ex.* :—

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Daß Getreide, the corn.	Die Getreidearten.
— Obst, the fruit.	— Obstarten.

D. Der Frieden, peace, has in the plural die Friedensschlüsse; das Vergnügen, the pleasure, has either Vergnügungen, or forms its plural regularly.

¹⁰ See Note 1, Lesson 51, Method, Part 1.

DIVISION IV.

Of the Declension of Proper Nouns.

Proper nouns are either the names of countries, towns, and villages, or the names of persons. The latter only will here be spoken of, as the former are generally indeclinable. (See Meth. Part I., Lesson li.)

As regards the names of persons, they are declined either with the article or without it. With the article the names themselves remain uninflected throughout all the cases; without the article they are declined in the following manner :

The names of men take *s* in the genitive, *n* in the dative and accusative, and the names of women change *a* or *e* (the common endings of almost all such names) in the genitive into *n s*, and in the dative and accusative into *n*.

Examples.

<i>Masculine.</i>		<i>Feminine.</i>	
N. Karl,	Charles.	Maria,	Mary.
G. Karl's,	of Charles.	Mariens,	of Mary.
D. Karlen,	to Charles.	Marien,	to Mary.
A. Karl en,	Charles.	Marien,	Mary.
<hr/>			
N. Heinrich,	Henry.	Karoline,	Caroline.
G. Heinrich's,	of Henry.	Karolines,	of Caroline.
D. Heinrichen,	to Henry.	Karoline n,	to Caroline.
A. Heinrichen,	Henry.	Karoline n,	Caroline.

Observations.

A. Names of men ending in *r*, take only *n* in the dative and accusative.

Examples.

<i>Masculine.</i>		<i>Feminine.</i>	
N. Peter,	Peter.	Alexander,	Alexander.
G. Peter s ,	of Peter.	Alexander s ,	of Alexander.
D. Peter n ,	to Peter.	Alexander n ,	to Alexander.
A. Peter n ,	Peter.	Alexander n ,	Alexander.

B. Names of men ending in *sch, s, ft, ß, k, z*, take *en s* in the genitive.

Examples.

N. Franz,	Francis.	Friß,	Frederic.
G. Franze n s ,	of Francis.	Friße n s ,	of Frederic.
D. Franze n ,	to Francis.	Frißen ,	to Frederic.
A. Franze n ,	Francis.	Frißen ,	Frederic.

C. Diminutive names of persons, which invariably end in *chen*, follow the rule of this termination in the declension of common nouns, namely, they take only *s* in the genitive, nothing in the dative and accusative.

Examples.

N. Hän s chen ,	Jacky.	Räth chen ,	Kate.
G. Hän s chen s ,	of Jacky.	Räth chen s ,	of Kate.
D. Hän s chen ,	to Jacky.	Räth chen ,	to Kate.
A. Hän s chen ,	Jacky.	Räth chen ,	Kate.

Decline according to the preceding rules and examples.

Ludwig, Lewis.	Alara, Clare.
Bernhard, Bernard.	Katharine, Catherine.
Theodor, Theodore.	Gretchen, Peggy.
Hans, Jack.	Suschen, Sukey.
Georgchen, Georgy.	Röschen, Rose.

CHAPTER II.

OF THE GENDER OF SUBSTANTIVES.

ALMOST all the German grammarians have given rules on the gender of substantives ; but these rules are, for the most part, so confused and incomplete that even the most intelligent pupil could not avail himself of them. I confess it is extremely difficult to reduce this part of the grammar to fixed rules ; for the first grammarians, in determining the gender of nouns, have distributed them very arbitrarily and according to very obscure analogies. If, therefore, I have not completely succeeded, I think at least I have, by dint of reflection, been able to establish rules which will be found sure and intelligible. I moreover believe I have given nearly all the exceptions to the principles I have laid down, which former grammarians have entirely neglected to do for those which they had established.

The gender of substantives is known :

First. By their meaning.

Second. By their termination.

With respect to their meaning, the following rules may be established.

I. *Of the Masculine Gender are :—*

First. All substantives representing male individuals.

This class comprises the name of the Supreme Being, and the names of intermediate intelligent beings.

Examples.

Der Mann, the man.	Der Bruder, the brother.
— Vater, the father.	— König, the king, &c.

Second. The names of the winds, seasons, months, and days.

Examples.

Der Süd, the South.	Der März, March.
— Nord, the North.	— Januar, January.
— Sommer, the summer.	— Sonntag, Sunday.
— Winter, the winter.	— Montag, Monday, &c.

II. *Of the Feminine Gender are :—*

First. All words designating a female being. This class comprises the names of the goddesses.

Examples.

Die Frau, the woman.	Die Dichterin, the poetess.
— Mutter, the mother.	Venus, Venus, &c.
— Schwester, the sister.	

There are to be excepted :

Das Mädchen, the girl.	Das Weib, the woman.
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Second. The names of flowers and fruits.

Examples.

Die Nelke, the pink.	Die Rose, the rose.
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Die Narcisse, the narcissus.

— Tulpe, the tulip.

— Birn, the pear.

— Apfelsine, the orange.

Die Pfirsiche, the peach.

— Citrone, the lemon.

— Kirsche, the cherry,

&c.

Let us except :—

Der Apfel, the apple.

Das Veilchen (it being a
diminutive), the
violet.

Das Vergißmeinnicht (this
being three words
taken substantive-
ly¹), the forget-me-
not.

III. Of the Neuter Gender are :—

First. All the letters of the alphabet.

Examples.

Das A, the A.

— B, the B.

Das C, the C, &c.

Second. The names of metals.

Examples.

Das Eisen, the iron.

— Gold, the gold.

Das Kupfer, the copper,

— Zinn, the tin, &c.

From this rule must be excepted the following words :—

Der Kobalt, the cobalt.

— Stahl, the steel.

Die Platina², the platina.

Der Zomback, the pinch-
beck.

— Wismuth, the bismuth.

— Zink, the zinc.

¹ See *infra*, page 49.

² Also das Platin, the platina.

Third. The names of countries and towns, as :—

England, England.	London, London.
Frankreich, France.	Paris, Paris.
Deutschland, Germany.	Berlin, Berlin, &c.

Exceptions to this rule are :—

Die Krimm, Crimea.	Die Moldau, Moldavia.
— Lausitz, Lusatia.	— Pfalz, Palatinate.
— Mark, March.	— Schweiz, Switzerland.

And all names of countries terminating in *e i*, as :—

Die Türkei, Turkey.	Die Wallachei, Wallachia, &c.
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Fourth. Nouns beginning with the syllable *ge*.

Examples.

Das Gefühl, the feeling.	Das Gewölk, the clouds.
— Gewühl, the throng.	— Gezänk, the quarrel- ling.
— Gemurmél, the mur- muring.	— Gespräch, the dialogue, &c.

The following Nouns are exceptions to this rule.

Der Gebrauch, the use.	Die Geburt, the birth.
— Gedánke, the thought.	— Geduld, patience.
— Gefallen, the favour.	— Gefahr, the danger.
— Gehorsam, obedience.	— Gegend, the country.
— Genuß, enjoyment.	— Gegenwart, the pre- sence.
— Gesang, the singing.	— Geschwulst, the swell- ing.
— Gewinn, the profit.	— Gestalt, the figure.
Die Geberde, the gesture.	— Gewalt, the power.
— Gebühr, the due, the fee.	

Fifth. Words expressing abstract ideas. They are adjectives taken substantively, as :—

Das Schöne, the beautiful.		Das Angenehme, the agreeable, &c.
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Sixth. Common names designating a whole species, without regard to sex, as :—

Das Kind, the child.		Das Thier, the animal, &c.
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As for determining the gender of substantives by their termination the following rules may be established.

I. Masculine are :—

First. Derived substantives terminating in el³.

Examples.

Der Apfel, the apple.		Der Riegel, the bolt.
— Hebel, the lever.		— Spiegel, the looking-glass, &c.
— Nagel, the nail.		
— Mantel, the cloak.		

Exceptions to this rule are :—

a) The following feminine nouns.

Die Achsel, the shoulder.		Die Brezel, the cracknel.
— Ampel ⁴ , the lamp.		— Deichsel, the pole (of a carriage).
— Amsel, the blackbird.		— Distel, the thistle.
— Angel, the fishing-hook.		— Drossel, the thrush.
— Affel, the wood-louse.		— Eichel, the acorn.
— Bibel, the Bible.		— Fackel, the torch.

³ See Method Part II. page 3.

⁴ Corruption of Lampe.

Die Fessel, the fether.
 — Fibel, the primer.
 — Fiedel, the fiddle.
 — Gabel, the fork.
 — Geißel, the scourge.
 — Gurgel, the throat.
 — Hechel, the hatchel.
 — Hummel, the drone.
 — Kachel, the Dutch tile.
 — Kanzel, the pulpit.
 — Kartoffel, the potatoe.
 — Kugel, the ball, the
 bowl.
 — Kurbel, the winch.
 — Mandel, the almond.
 — Mangel, the mangle.
 — Mispel, the medlar.
 — Mistel, the mistletoe.
 — Morchel, the moril.
 — Muschel, the shell.
 — Nadel, the needle.
 — Nessel, the nettle.
 — Nudel, the vermicelli.
 — Orgel, the organ.
 — Primel, the primrose.
 — Raspel, the rasp.

Die Rassel, the rattle.
 — Rohrdommel, the bit-
 tern.
 — Schachtel, the box.
 — Schaufel, the shovel.
 — Schaukel, the swing.
 — Schindel, the shingle.
 — Sichel, the sickle.
 — Schüssel, the dish.
 — Semmel, the roll.
 — Spindel, the spindle.
 — Staffel, the step, the
 degree.
 — Stoppel, the stubble.
 — Striegel, the horse-
 comb.
 — Tafel, the table.
 — Trommel, the drum.
 — Trüffel, the truffle.
 — Wachtel, the quail.
 — Waffel, the wafer, (a
 cake).
 — Windel, the swaddling-
 cloth.
 — Wurzel, the root.
 — Zwiebel, the onion.

b) The names of rivers having this ending, as :—

Die Mosel, the Moselle.

Die Weichsel, the Vistula,
 &c.

c) The following neuter substantives :—

Das Bündel, the bundle.	Das Mößel, the pint.
— Dunkel, the darkness.	— Orakel, the oracle.
— Ferkel, the farrow.	— Rudel, the flock.
— Frettel, or Frettwiesel, the ferret.	— Scharmützel, the skir- mish.
— Kapitel, the chapter.	— Segel, the sail.
— Mandel, the number of fifteen.	— Siegel, the seal.
— Mittel, the means.	— Wiesel, the weasel.

d) Substantives derived from numbers (See Method, Part II. Observation, page 3, and fractional numbers, page 40). Ex. :—

Das Drittel, the third part.	Das Viertel, the fourth part, &c.
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e) All those terminating in *ſel* (See Method, Part II. page 7), as :—

Das Anhängſel, appendage.	Das Räthſel, the enigma, &c.
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Second. Derivative words terminating in *er* (See Method, Part II. pages 3, 4.

Examples.

Der Bohrer, the gimblet.	Der Trichter, the funnel,
— Hammer, the hammer.	&c.
— Thaler, the dollar.	

Das Feuer, the fire.
 — Fieber, the fever.
 — Fuder, the cart-load.
 — Futter, the lining.
 — Gatter, the grate.
 — Gitter, the lattice, the
 cross-bars.
 — Lager, the couch, the
 camp.
 — Vaster, the vice.
 — Leder, the leather.
 — Luder, the carrion.
 — Messer, the knife.
 — Nieder, the bodice.

Das Muster, the pattern.
 — Opfer, the sacrifice.
 — Pflaster, the plaster.
 — Polster⁶, the bolster.
 — Pulver, the powder.
 — Register, the register.
 — Ruder, the oar.
 — Steuer, the helm.
 — Ufer, the shore.
 — Wasser, the water.
 — Wetter, the weather.
 — Wunder, the wonder.
 — Zimmer, the room.

d) The words beginning with the syllable ge, and having this termination, as :—

Das Geländer, the ba-
 luster.

Das Gewitter, the storm,
 &c.

e) The two names of metals :—

Das Kupfer, the copper. | Das Silber, the silver.

Third. Derivative substantives terminating in en, ing, ling, and the primitive words in a ll (See Method, Part II., pages 3, 4).

Examples.

Der Boden, the bottom,
 the soil.

Der Laden, the shop.

⁶ The word Polster is also masculine.

Der Schlitten, the sledge.	Der Stall, the stable.
— Hering, the herring.	— Knall, the crack.
— Frühling, the spring.	— Fall, the case, the fall.
— Jüngling, the youth.	— Schall, the sound,
— Zwilling, the twin.	&c. &c.

Exceptions to this last rule are :—

a) The following words :—

Das Almosen, alms.	Der Wapen, the coat of
— Becken, the basin.	arms.
— Füllen, the colt.	— Zeichen, the sign.
— Gewissen, the con-	— Eisen, the iron.
science.	— Laken, the sheet.
— Gebrechen, the infir-	— Kissen, the cushion.
mity.	

b) Infinitives taken substantively, as :—

Das Schreiben, the act of	Das Fasten, the fasting.
writing.	— Hören, the hearing,
— Stehlen, the act of	&c.
stealing.	

c) The following word terminating in *ing* :—

Das Messing, the brass.

d) The following word terminating in *all* :—

Das Metall, the metal.

II. *Feminine are :—*

First. All substantives terminating in *ei*, *heit*, *feit*, *schaft*, *inn*, *ath* (See Method, Part II., pages 4, 5, 6).

Examples.

Die Kinderei, childishness.	Die Freundschaft, friend-
— Ländelei, toyishness.	ship.
— Freiheit, liberty.	— Freundinn, the female
— Einigkeit, union, con-	friend.
cord.	— Königin, the queen.
— Lustbarkeit, the rejoic-	— Heimath, home.
ing.	— Heirath, the marriage.

The following words are exceptions to this rule :—

Das Petschaft, the seal.	Der Vorrath, the provision.
Der Rath, the advice.	

Second. Nouns derived from verbs and terminating in *ung* (See Method, Part II., page 6, and *Obs.* page 7).

Examples.

Die Hoffnung, hope.	Die Achtung, esteem, &c.
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Third. Nouns formed from adjectives and terminating in *e* (See Method, Part II., page 3).

Examples.

Die Größe, grandeur.	Die Liebe, love.
— Güte, bounty.	— Milde, mildness, &c.

Obs. From this rule must be excepted the adjectives used substantively, expressing abstract ideas, and which are neuter, as we have seen, page 41.

Examples.

Das Große, what is great.	Das Schöne, what is beautiful, &c.
— Gute, what is good.	

Fourth. All other words terminating in e.

Examples.

Die Gabe, the gift.	Die Quelle, the source.
— Ente, the duck.	— Taube, the pigeon, &c.

Exceptions to this rule are :—

a) The names of nations terminating in e.

Examples.

Der Däne, the Dane.	Der Franzose, the Frenchman.
— Deutsche, the German.	— Sachse, the Saxon, &c.

b) All the masculine substantives ending in e which are mentioned in Exception II. of the declension of masculine nouns, such as :—

Der Affe, the ape.	Der Bote, the messenger.
— Barde, the bard.	— Bube, the lad, &c.

c) Nouns beginning with the syllable ge, and which have this ending, such as :—

Das Gemälde, the picture.	Das Gewebe, the tissue, &c.
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d) The following words,

Das Ende, the end.	Das Erbe, the heritage.
— Auge, the eye.	

III. *Neuter are :—*

First. All the diminutive words in *chen* and *lein* (See Method, Part I., Rule 2., Lesson iv).

Examples.

Das Mädchen, the girl.		Das Fräulein, the young lady, &c.
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Second. All infinitives, and in general, all other words which, being no substantives, are used as such. Ex. :—

Das Essen, the act of eating.		Das Aber, the but.
— Trinken, the act of drinking.		— liebe Ich, the dear I.
— Gehen, the going.		— Nein, the no.
		— Ja, the yes, &c.

Third. Words ending in *thum*, *niß*, *sal*, and *sel* (See Method, Part II., p. 7). Ex. :—

Das Alterthum, antiquity.		Das Hinderniß, the obstacle.
— Bisthum, the bishopric.		— Zeugniß, the testimony.
— Heiligthum, the sanctuary.		— Schicksal, fate.
— Bildniß, the effigy.		— Räthsel, the enigma, &c.

Exceptions to this rule are :—

a) The following words in *thum* :—

Der Irrthum, the error.		Der Reichthum, riches.
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b) The following words ending in *niß* :—

Die Bedrängniß, distress.		Die Bekümmerniß, grief.
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Die Besorgniß, apprehension.

— Betrübniß, affliction.

— Bewandtniß, the circumstance.

— Empfängniß, conception.

— Erkenntniß, judgment, knowledge.

Die Erlaubniß, permission.

— Ersparniß, the saving.

— Fäulniß, putrefaction.

— Finsterniß, darkness.

— Kenntniß, knowledge.

— Verdammniß, damnation.

— Wilderniß, the wilderness.

OF THE GENDER OF COMPOUND SUBSTANTIVES⁷.

The gender of compound substantives is determined by the gender of the word, which in the composition represents the principal idea, and which is generally the last. This last word also undergoes always the various inflections of the declension (See Obs. C. page 5).

Examples.

Der Hausrath, the household furniture.

Das Rathhaus, guildhall (the senate house).

Der Hausvater, the father of the family.

Das Vaterhaus, the paternal house.

Der Kirchhof, the churchyard.

Die Hoffirche, the court-church.

Der Jagdhund, the hound.

Die Windmühle, the windmill, &c.

⁷ See Meth. Part II. pp. 9, 10, 11.

Exceptions to this rule are:—

a) Some compounds with *muth*, such as:—

Die Unmuth, gracefulness.	Die Sanftmuth, mildness,
— Armuth, poverty.	meekness.
— Demuth, humility.	— Schwermuth, melan-
— Großmuth, generosity.	choly.
— Langmuth, forbear-	— Wehmuth ^s , sadness,
ance, patience.	wofulness.

b) Also the following:—

Der Abscheu, the horror.	Die Neunauge, the lamprey.
Die Antwort, the answer.	Das Tagelohn, the daily
Das Macherlohn, the pay	pay.
for making.	Der Verhaft, the arrest.

OF THE GENDER OF FOREIGN SUBSTANTIVES.

Foreign words retain in German the same gender which they have in the languages from which they are borrowed. Ex.:—

Der Canal, the canal.	Die Syntax, the syntax,
Das Capital, the capital.	&c.

The following words must, however, be excepted from this rule:

^s It is worthy of remark, that nearly all the words compounded of *Muth* are feminine, when they express mild and agreeable qualities; whereas they are masculine, when they express bad qualities. We are, however, to except the two words, *der Edelmuth*, generosity, and *der Gleichmuth*, equanimity, imperturbation.

Der Altar, the altar.

— Katheder, the pulpit.

— Körper, the body.

— Punkt, the point, the
period.

— Tempel, the temple.

Die Kanzel, the pulpit.

— Narciſſe, the narcissus.

— Woſabel, the word.

Daß Almofen, the alms.

— Chor, the chorus.

— Echo, the echo.

— Fenſter, the window.

— Fieber, the fever.

— Labyrinth, the laby-
rinth.

— Pulver, the powder.

To these may be added some words derived from the Latin, and terminating in at. They are neuter, as:—

Daß Conſulat, the consulate.

— Prinzipat, the pre-emi-
nence, the priority.

Daß Triumvirat, the trium-
virate.

Obs. A. I have given all the words which, taken from ancient or modern languages, have in time lost their original form, though retaining the gender. It would indeed be asking too much from the pupils to expect that they should trace the analogy existing between Achſel and *axilla*, Leier and *lyra*, Zeichen and *signum*, &c. But I have omitted those words in which the analogy is too evident to escape the pupil's notice, such as: Kammer, *camera*; Kloſter, *claustrum*; Regel, *regula*; Exempel, *exemplum*, &c.

Obs. B. Some homonymous substantives are sometimes of one gender and sometimes of another, according to their signification. I have given a list of them, which see page 32.

CHAPTER III.

ON THE DECLENSION OF ADJECTIVES.

It is seen in the Method (Lesson xx.), that the adjective when declined assumes three different forms, viz.—

First. WITHOUT AN ARTICLE.

Second. PRECEDED BY THE DEFINITE ARTICLE OR BY A WORD OF THE SAME TERMINATION.

Third. WHEN IT FOLLOWS THE INDEFINITE ARTICLE OR A POSSESSIVE PRONOUN.

DIVISION I.

The Adjective without an Article preceding it.

RULE I. When there is no article before the adjective, it takes the same terminations as the definite article, except in the genitive case singular, masculine and neuter, in which it adds *en* instead of *es*⁹.

⁹ Except also in the nominative and accusative singular of the neuter in which it changes *as* into *es*.

I. A TABLE

Of the Declension of Adjectives without an Article.

<i>Singular.</i>				<i>Plural.</i>
	<i>Masculine.</i>	<i>Feminine.</i>	<i>Neuter.</i>	<i>For all genders.</i>
Nom.	er	e	eß	e
Gen.	en	er	en	er
Dat.	em	er	em	en
Acc.	en	e	eß	e

Examples.

THE ADJECTIVE WITHOUT AN ARTICLE PRECEDING IT.

1. Masculine.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
N. guter Wein,	good wine.	gute Weine,	good wines.
G. guten Weines,	of good wine.	guter Weine,	of good wines.
D. gutem Weine,	to good wine.	guten Weinen,	to good wines.
A. guten Wein,	good wine.	gute Weine,	good wines.

2. Feminine.

N. gute Speise,	good meat (food).	gute Speisen,	good meats.
G. guter Speise,	of good meat.	guter Speisen,	of good meats.
D. guter Speise,	to good meat.	guten Speisen,	to good meats.
A. gute Speise,	good meat.	gute Speisen,	good meats.

3. Neuter.

N. gutes Geld,	good money.	gute Gelber,	good monies.
G. guten Geldes,	of good money.	guter Gelber,	of good monies.
D. gutem Gelde,	to good money.	guten Gelbern,	to good monies.
A. gutes Geld,	good money.	gute Gelber,	good monies.

Obs. Any pupil will know how to choose similar examples of nouns in those I have given in the declension of substantives (See pages 5, 17, 22), and of adjectives in the Method or the dictionary. It is therefore useless to mention any here.

DIVISION II.

The Adjective preceded by the Definite Article.

RULE II. Preceded by the definite article, or by a word of the same termination, the adjective adds *en* in all cases, except in the nominative singular of all genders, and the accusative singular feminine and neuter, in which it adds *e*.

II. A TABLE

Of the Declension of Adjectives preceded by the Definite Article.

Singular.			Plural.
Masculine.	Feminine.	Neuter.	For all genders.
Nom. e	e	e	en
Gen. en	en	en	en
Dat. en	en	en	en
Acc. en	e	e	en

Examples.

THE ADJECTIVE PRECEDED BY THE DEFINITE ARTICLE.

1. Masculine.

Singular.		Plural.	
N. der gute Sohn,	the good son.	die guten Söhne,	the good sons.
G. des guten Sohnes,	of the good son.	der guten Söhne,	of the good sons.
D. dem guten Sohne,	to the good son.	den guten Söhnen,	to the good sons.
A. den guten Sohn,	the good son.	die guten Söhne,	the good sons.

2. Feminine.

N. die gute Schwester,	the good sister.	die guten Schwestern,	the good sisters.
G. der guten Schwester,	of the good sister.	der guten Schwestern,	of the good sisters.

Singular.

- D. der guten Schwester, to the
good sister.
A. die gute Schwester, the
good sister.

Plural.

- den guten Schwestern, to the good
sisters.
die guten Schwestern, the good
sisters.

3. Neuter.

- N. das gute Kind, the good
child.
G. des guten Kindes, of the good
child.
D. dem guten Kinde, to the good
child.
A. das gute Kind, the good
child.

- die guten Kinder, the good
children.
der guten Kinder, of the good
children.
den guten Kindern, to the good
children.
die guten Kinder, the good
children¹⁰.

THE ADJECTIVE PRECEDED BY A WORD OF THE SAME
TERMINATION AS THE DEFINITE ARTICLE.

1. Masculine.

- N. dieser schöne Baum, this
fine tree.
G. dieses schönen Baumes, of this
fine tree.
D. diesem schönen Baume, to this
fine tree.
A. diesen schönen Baum, this
fine tree.

- diese schönen Bäume, these
fine trees.
dieser schönen Bäume, of these
fine trees.
diesen schönen Bäumen, to these
fine trees.
diese schönen Bäume, these
fine trees.

2. Feminine.

- N. diese schöne Blume, this
fine flower.
G. dieser schönen Blume, of this
fine flower.
D. dieser schönen Blume, to this
fine flower.
A. diese schöne Blume, this
fine flower.

- diese schönen Blumen, these
fine flowers.
dieser schönen Blumen, of these
fine flowers.
diesen schönen Blumen, to these
fine flowers.
diese schönen Blumen, these
fine flowers.

¹⁰ See Observation, page 54.

3. Neuter.

<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>		
N.	diefes schöne Feld,	this fine field.	diese schönen Felder,	these fine fields.	
G.	diefes schönen Feldes,	of this fine field.	dieser schönen Felder,	of these fine fields.	
D.	diesem schönen Felde,	to this fine field.	diesen schönen Feldern,	to these fine fields.	
A.	diefes schöne Feld,	this fine field.	diese schönen Felder,	these fine fields.	

Obs. Decline with *jener, jene, jeneß, that,* and *welcher, welche, welches, which,* other nouns and adjectives (See also *Obs.* page 54).

DIVISION III.

The Adjective following the Indefinite Article.

RULE III. When the adjective follows the indefinite article or a possessive or personal pronoun, it adds *er* in the nominative masculine, *e* in the nominative and accusative feminine, *eß* in the nominative and accusative neuter, and *en* in the other cases.

III. A TABLE

Of the Declension of Adjectives following the Indefinite Article or a Possessive Pronoun.

<i>Singular.</i>				<i>Plural.</i>	
	Masculine.	Feminine.	Neuter.	For all genders.	
Nom.	er	e	eß	en	} following a possessive pronoun ¹ .
Gen.	en	en	en	en	
Dat.	en	en	en	en	
Acc.	en	e	eß	en	

¹ Adjectives following in the plural the possessive pronoun have the same declension as with the definite article. (See *Meth.* Part I. Lesson xv.)

*Examples.*THE ADJECTIVE FOLLOWING THE INDEFINITE
ARTICLE.*Singular.*

1. Masculine.

N. ein	schöner Baum,	a
	fine tree.	
G. eines	schönen Baumes,	of a
	fine tree.	
D. einem	schönen Baume,	to a
	fine tree.	
A. einen	schönen Baum,	a
	fine tree.	

2. Feminine.

N. eine	schöne Blume,	a
	fine flower.	
G. einer	schönen Blume,	of a
	fine flower.	
D. einer	schönen Blume,	to a
	fine flower.	
A. eine	schöne Blume,	a
	fine flower.	

3. Neuter.

N. ein	schönes Feld,	a fine field.
G. eines	schönen Feldes,	of a fine field.
D. einem	schönen Felde,	to a fine field.
A. ein	schönes Feld,	a fine field.

THE ADJECTIVE FOLLOWING A POSSESSIVE PRONOUN.

1. Masculine.

Singular.

N. mein	guter Sohn,	my
	good son.	
G. meines	guten Sohnes,	of my
	good son.	
D. meinem	guten Sohne,	to my
	good son.	
A. meinen	guten Sohn,	my
	good son.	

Plural.

meine	guten Söhne,	my good
	sons.	
meiner	guten Söhne,	of my good
	sons.	
meinen	guten Söhnen,	to my good
	sons.	
meine	guten Söhne,	my good
	sons.	

2. Feminine.

N. meine	gute Schwester,	my
	good sister.	
G. meiner	guten Schwester,	of my
	good sister.	

meine	guten Schwestern,	my
	good sisters.	
meiner	guten Schwestern,	of my
	good sisters.	

Singular.

- D. meiner guten Schwester, to my
good sister.
- A. meine gute Schwester, my
good sister.

Plural.

- meinen guten Schwestern, to my
good sisters.
- meine guten Schwestern, my
good sisters.

3. Neuter.

- N. mein gutes Kind, my
good child.
- G. meines guten Kindes, of my
good child.
- D. meinem guten Kinde, to my
good child.
- A. mein gutes Kind, my
good child.

- meine guten Kinder, my good
children.
- meiner guten Kinder, of my good
children.
- meinen guten Kindern, to my good
children.
- meine guten Kinder, my good
children.

Obs. Decline in the same manner with other nouns and adjectives: dein, thy; sein, his; unser, our; euer, your; ihr, her, their; kein, no.

A RECAPITULATORY TABLE

Of the Declension of German Adjectives.

RULE I.				RULE II.			RULE III.		
The adjective without an article before a substantive.				The adjective preceded by the definite article.			The adjective preceded by the indefinite article.		
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Singular.	N. er	e	eß	e	e	e	er	e	eß
	G. en	er	en	en	en	en	en	en	en
	D. em	er	em	en	en	en	en	en	en
	A. en	e	eß	en	e	e	en	e	eß
Plural.	N. e	} For all genders.		en	} For all genders.				
	G. er			en					
	D. en			en					
	A. e			en					

DECLENSION

Of Comparative and Superlative Adjectives.

Comparative and superlative adjectives are declined like the positive (See Meth. Part I. Obs. A., Lesson xli). Ex.:—

THE ADJECTIVE IN THE COMPARATIVE FOLLOWING A POSSESSIVE PRONOUN.

1. Masculine.

Singular.

- N. sein früherer Vorfaß, his
earlier design.
G. seines früheren Vorfaßes, of his
earlier design.
D. seinem früheren Vorfaße, to his
earlier design.
A. seinen früheren Vorfaß, his
earlier design.

Plural.

- seine früheren Vorfaße, his
earlier designs.
seiner früheren Vorfaße, of his
earlier designs.
seinen früheren Vorfaßen, to his
earlier designs.
seine früheren Vorfaße, his
earlier designs.

2. Feminine.

- N. seine frühere Bitte, his
earlier request.
G. seiner früheren Bitte, of his
earlier request.
D. seiner früheren Bitte, to his
earlier request.
A. seine frühere Bitte, his
earlier request.

- seine früheren Bitten, his ear-
lier requests.
seiner früheren Bitten, of his ear-
lier requests.
seinen früheren Bitten, to his ear-
lier requests.
seine früheren Bitten, his ear-
lier requests.

3. Neuter.

- N. sein früheres Versprechen, his
earlier promise.
G. seines früheren Versprechens,
of his earlier promise.
D. seinem früheren Versprechen,
to his earlier promise.
A. sein früheres Versprechen, his
earlier promise.

- seine früheren Versprechen, his
earlier promises.
seiner früheren Versprechen, of his
earlier promises.
seinen früheren Versprechen, to his
earlier promises.
seine früheren Versprechen, his
earlier promises.

THE ADJECTIVE IN THE SUPERLATIVE PRECEDED BY
A POSSESSIVE PRONOUN.

1. Masculine.

Singular.

- N. Ihr schönster Garten, your
finest garden.
G. Ihres schönsten Gartens, of
your finest garden.
D. Ihrem schönsten Garten, to
your finest garden.
A. Ihren schönsten Garten, your
finest garden.

Plural.

- Ihre schönsten Gärten, your
finest gardens.
Ihrer schönsten Gärten, of your
finest gardens.
Ihren schönsten Gärten, to your
finest gardens.
Ihre schönsten Gärten, your
finest gardens.

2. Feminine.

- N. Ihre schönste Blume, your
finest flower.
G. Ihrer schönsten Blume, of your
finest flower.
D. Ihrer schönsten Blume, to your
finest flower.
A. Ihre schönste Blume, your
finest flower.

- Ihre schönsten Blumen, your
finest flowers.
Ihrer schönsten Blumen, of your
finest flowers.
Ihren schönsten Blumen, to your
finest flowers.
Ihre schönsten Blumen, your
finest flowers.

3. Neuter.

- N. Ihr schönstes Haus, your
finest house.
G. Ihres schönsten Hauses, of your
finest house.
D. Ihrem schönsten Hause, to your
finest house.
A. Ihr schönstes Haus, your
finest house.

- Ihre schönsten Häuser, your
finest houses.
Ihrer schönsten Häuser, of your
finest houses.
Ihren schönsten Häusern, to your
finest houses.
Ihre schönsten Häuser, your
finest houses².

THE ADJECTIVE TAKEN SUBSTANTIVELY.

When taken substantively the adjective is declined in the same manner (Meth. Part I., Lesson xx). Ex.:—

² See Obs. Page 54.

1. Masculine.

Singular.

N. der Weise,	the wise man.
G. des Weisen, of	the wise man.
D. dem Weisen, to	the wise man.
A. den Weisen,	the wise man.

Plural.

die Weisen,	the wise men (sages).
der Weisen, of	the wise men.
den Weisen, to	the wise men.
die Weisen,	the wise men.

2. Feminine.

N. die Schöne,	the fair one.
G. der Schönen, of	the fair one.
D. der Schönen, to	the fair one.
A. die Schöne,	the fair one.

die Schöne,	the fair ones.
der Schönen, of	the fair ones.
den Schönen, to	the fair ones.
die Schönen,	the fair ones.

3. Neuter.

Obs. In the neuter gender adjectives used substantively have no plural.

N. das Gute,	the good (what is good in itself).
G. des Guten, of	the good.
D. dem Guten, to	the good.
A. das Gute,	the good.

In the same manner may be declined :

Der Bekannte, the acquaintance.

- Deutsche, the German.
- Fremde, the stranger.
- Gelehrte, the learned man.

Der Geliebte, the lover (beloved).

- Heilige, the saint.
- Reisende, the traveller.
- Verwandte, the relation, &c. &c.

And for the neuter :

Das Edle, the noble (what is noble).

— Erhabene, the sublime.

Das Schöne, the beautiful.

— Hübsche, the pretty, &c.

Ich habe oft geschossen in das Schwarze,
Und manchen schönen Preis mir heimgebracht
Vom Freudenschießen. Aber heute will ich
Den Meisterschuß thun und das Beste mir
Im ganzen Umkreis des Gebirgs gewinnen.

Schiller's Wilhelm Tell.

Often have I hit the *black mark*,
 And brought home many a fine prize,
 From the shooting festival. But to-day I will
 Do the master shot, and gain the *best thing*
 In the whole circuit of the mountains.

But with *ein, fein, mein, &c.* the nouns above must be:—

Ein Bekannter, an acquaintance.
 — Deutscher, a German.
 — Fremder, a stranger.

Ein Reisender, a traveller.
 — Verwandter, a relation, &c.

All these may be used in the same way for the feminine, for which they are, when substantively used with the indefinite article, the same as with the definite, thus:—

Die or eine Bekannte, the,
 or a female acquaintance.
 Die or eine Deutsche.
 — — — Fremde.
 — — — Gelehrte.

Die or eine Geliebte.
 — — — Heilige.
 — — — Reisende.
 — — — Verwandte, &c.

As for the neuter adjective substantively taken with the indefinite article, the following phrases will show how it is used:—

Ich wünsche Ihnen ein Gleiches, I wish you the same.

Ich will ein Gleiches thun, I will do the same.

Eines Solchen (genitive) hätte ich mich nicht versehen, I should not have expected such a thing.

Ich sehe mich eines Besseren (genitive) zu Ihnen, I am persuaded better things of you.

Er hat mich eines Besseren (genitive) belehrt, he has set me right.

Das ist ein Anderes, that is different.

CHAPTER IV.

OF THE DECLENSION OF PRONOUNS.

THE pronouns, as we have seen (Method, Part II., page 45), are divided into six classes, viz. :—

- 1st. The Personal Pronouns.
- 2nd. The Possessive.
- 3rd. The Demonstrative.
- 4th. The Relative.
- 5th. The Interrogative.
- 6th. The Indefinite.

DIVISION I.

Personal Pronouns.

As the table of these pronouns, in all their variations, will easily be found in the Method (Part I., Lesson xxx.), it will be sufficient to explain here to the learners an easy way of learning them by heart, which has always proved successful with my pupils. This will at the same time oblige me to give their declension, but under a different form.

Make a kind of gamut of each person, and when you have learnt the first and second persons singular, repeat them both together ; then proceed to the third person singular masculine, and when this is known, repeat all the three persons singular together, and so on, till you know all the personal pronouns by heart. Thus :—

	N.	G.	D.	A.
1st person singular,	ich,	meiner,	mir,	mir.
2nd „ „	du,	deiner,	dir,	dir.
3rd „ „ masculine,	er,	seiner,	ihm,	ihm.
„ „ „ feminine,	sie,	ihrer,	ihr,	sie.
„ „ „ neuter,	es,	seiner,	ihm,	es.
1st „ plural,	wir,	unser,	uns,	uns.
2nd „ „	ihr,	euer,	euch,	euch.
3rd „ „ „	sie,	ihrer,	ihnen,	sie.

As soon as the learner is able to say them by heart in this manner, it will be necessary for him to try to say them with their English translation. Thus:—

	N.	G.	D.	A.
1st person sing.	ich, I;	meiner, of me;	mir, to me;	mir, me.
2nd „ „	du, thou;	deiner, of thee;	dir, to thee;	dir, thee.
3rd „ „ masc.	er, he;	seiner, of him;	ihm, to him;	ihm, him.
„ „ „ fem.	sie, she;	ihrer, of her;	ihr, to her;	sie, her.
„ „ „ neut.	es, it;	seiner, of it;	ihm, to it;	es, it.
1st „ plur.	wir, we;	unser, of us;	uns, to us;	uns, us.
2nd „ „	ihr, you;	euer, of you;	euch, to you;	euch, you.
3rd „ „	sie, they;	ihrer, of them;	ihnen, to them;	sie, them.

Obs. The reflective pronouns are quite the same for all persons and cases, as the personal pronouns, except the third, which is *sich, self*, for the singular as well as for the plural, for the dative as well as for the accusative (See Meth. Part I., Lesson lxxii., Part II., Note 1, page 45). Ex.:—

3rd person sing. masc.	er	begnügt	sich (Acc.),	he contents himself.
„ „ „ fem.	sie	begnügt	sich (Acc.),	she contents herself.
„ „ „ neut.	es	begnügt	sich (Acc.),	it contents itself.
„ „ plur.	sie	begnügen	sich (Acc.),	they content themselves.
„ „ „ masc.	er	schmeichelt	sich (Dat.),	he flatters himself.
„ „ „ fem.	sie	schmeichelt	sich (Dat.),	she flatters herself.
„ „ plur.	sie	schmeicheln	sich (Dat.),	they flatter themselves.

DIVISION II.

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

They are divided into two classes, viz.:—

a) Conjunctive or adjective possessive pronouns.

b) Substantive or absolute possessive pronouns (See Meth. Part II., page 46).

A. Adjective possessive pronouns are declined in the singular like the indefinite, and in the plural like the definite article. They are the following:—

			Masc.	Fem.	Neut.		
1st person singular,			mein,	meine,	mein,	my.	
2nd	„	„	dein,	deine,	dein,	thy.	
3rd	„	„	masc. and neut.	sein,	seine,	sein,	his, its.
	„	„	feminine,	ihr,	ihre,	ihr,	her.
1st	„	plural,		unser,	unsere,	unser,	our.
2nd	„	„		euer,	eure,	euer,	your.
3rd	„	„		ihr,	ihre,	ihr,	their.

Obs. As is seen, this last person is exactly the same as the third person feminine, *ihr*, her. When used, out of politeness, for the second person, it is written with a large letter, thus: *Ihr*, your.

The declension of the possessive pronouns being already known from that of the indefinite and definite article, and from the declension of the adjectives with which it has been given (See pages 55, 56, 58, 59), it is useless to present here the declension of each person. Their terminations are exactly the same, with the differences only of gender and case. For the sake of clearness, however, I give the declensions of the two only persons which might present some difficulty, on account of their being often abridged, namely: *unser*, our; and *euer*, your.

Singular.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	
N.	unſer,	unſere,	unſer,	our.
	abridged,	unſre,		
G.	unſereſ,	unſerer,	unſereſ,	of our.
	abridged, unſreſ or unſerſ,	unſrer,	unſreſ or unſerſ,	
D.	unſerem,	unſerer,	unſerem,	to our.
	abridged, unſrem or unſerm,	unſrer,	unſrem or unſerm,	
A.	unſeren,	unſere,	unſer,	our.
	abridged, unſren, or unſern,	unſre,		

Plural.

For all genders.

N.	unſere,	abridged	unſre.
G.	unſerer,	„	unſrer.
D.	unſeren,	„	unſren or unſern.
A.	unſere,	„	unſre.

Singular.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	
N.	euer,	euere,	euer,	your.
	abridged, eur,	eure,	eur,	
G.	eueres,	euerer,	eueres,	of your.
	abridged, eures or eueres,	eurer,	eures or eueres,	
D.	euerem,	euerer,	euerem,	to your.
	abridged, eurem or euerem,	eurer,	eurem or euerem,	
A.	eueren,	euere,	euer,	your.
	abridged, euren or euern,	eure,	eur,	

Plural.

For all genders.

N.	euere,	abridged,	eure.
G.	euerer,	„	eurer.
D.	eueren,	„	euren or euern.
A.	euere,	„	eure.

(See Method, Part I., Obs. Lesson xxi.)

B. Substantive or absolute possessive pronouns are:—

der, die, daß meine	or meinige,	mine.
der, die, daß deine	or deinige,	thine.
der, die, daß seine	or seinige,	his, its.
der, die, daß ihre	or ihrige,	hers.
der, die, daß unsere	or unserige,	ours.
der, die, daß eure	or eurige,	yours.
der, die, daß ihre	or ihrige,	theirs.

These are declined exactly like the adjective preceded by the definite article (See Rule II. page 55). Ex.:—

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
N. der meine or meinige, mine.	die meinen or meinigen, mine.
G. des meinen or meinigen, of mine.	der meinen or meinigen, of mine.
D. dem meinen or meinigen, to mine.	den meinen or meinigen, to mine.
A. den meinen or meinigen, mine.	die meinen or meinigen, mine.

But instead of: der, die, daß meine or meinige; der, die, daß deine or deinige, &c., we may also say:—

Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	
meiner,	meine,	meines,	mine.
deiner,	deine,	deines,	thine.
seiner,	seine,	seines,	his, its.
ihrer,	ihre,	ihrer,	hers.
unserer,	unsere,	unserer,	ours.
eurer,	eure,	eurer,	yours.
ihrer,	ihre,	ihrer,	theirs.

Which, as is seen, receive the characteristic endings of the definite article. (See Meth. Part I., Obs. Lesson ix., and Obs. A., Lesson lxiii.)

III. DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

They are of two kinds, viz.

a) Those which express a relation of place.

b) Those which designate before hand the person or thing to which the relative pronoun which always follows them relates, and may therefore be termed determinative or predeterminating pronouns.

A. Demonstrative pronouns expressing a relation of place are :—

Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	
dieser,	diese,	dieses,	this.
jener,	jene,	jenes,	that.

They are declined exactly like the definite article, and have the same value before the adjective (See pages 56, 57.) Ex.:—

<i>Singular.</i>				<i>Plural.</i>	
Masc.	Fem.	Neut.		For all genders.	
N. dieser,	diese,	dieses,	this.	diese,	these.
G. dieses,	dieser,	dieses,	of this.	dieser,	of these.
D. diesem,	dieser,	diesem,	to this.	diesen,	to these.
A. diesen,	diese,	dieses,	this.	diese,	these.

N. jener,	jene,	jenes,	that.	jene,	those.
G. jenes,	jener,	jenes,	of that.	jener,	of those.
D. jenem,	jener,	jenem,	to that.	jenen,	to those.
A. jenen,	jene,	jenes,	that.	jene,	those.

Obs. The definite article may be used instead of these pronouns; but, as a pronoun it must be distinguished from the article by a stress in the pronunciation. Its declension in this case varies from the definite article in the genitive singular and plural, and in the dative plural. Thus :—

<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>
Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	For all genders.
N. der,	die,	daß.	die.
G. dessen (deß),	deren (der),	dessen (deß).	derer.
D. dem,	der,	dem.	denen.
A. den,	die,	daß.	die.

B. Determinative pronouns are:—

<i>Singular.</i>				<i>Plural.</i>
Masc.	Fem.	Neut.		For all genders.
derjenige,	diejenige,	daßjenige,	that or the one.	diejenigen, those.
derselbe,	dieselbe,	daselbe,	the same.	dieselben, the same.
solcher,	solche,	solches,	such.	solche, such.

The two first (derjenige, derselbe) are declined exactly like the definite article with an adjective (See Rule II., page 55), with this only difference that they are spelt in one word. Ex. :—

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
Masc.		For all genders.	
N. derjenige,	the one, or that.	diejenigen,	those.
G. dessenigen,	of the one.	derjenigen,	of those.
D. demjenigen,	to the one.	denjenigen,	to those.
A. denjenigen,	the one.	diejenigen,	those.

N. derselbe,	the same.	dieselben,	the same.
G. desselben,	of the same.	derselben,	of the same.
D. demselben,	to the same.	denselben,	to the same.
A. denselben,	the same.	dieselben,	the same.

Obs. Derjenige, diejenige, daßjenige, may also be substituted by the definite article, the declension of which is then exactly the same as when it stands for dieser, diese, dieses (See *Obs.* preceding page).

Solcher, solche, solches, such, is declined according to the characteristic terminations of the definite article,

but loses its inflections before the indefinite article, and assumes the form of an adjective when preceded by it or by *sein* (See *Meth.*, Part I., Lesson lxxxiv). Ex.:—

Solch ein Mensch, such a man; *solch eine That*, such an action; *solch ein Verbrechen*, such a crime.

Ein solcher Mann, such a man; *eine solche Frau*, such a woman; *ein solches Kind*, such a child; *solche Menschen*, such men, &c.

DIVISION IV.

RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
These are:	<i>welcher</i> ,	<i>welche</i> ,	<i>welches</i> .
And its substitute:	<i>der</i>	<i>die</i>	<i>daß</i> .

They are declined like the definite article of which they have the value before the adjective; their declension is the following:

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.		Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	
N.	<i>welcher</i> ,	<i>welche</i> ,	<i>welches</i> ,	or,	<i>der</i> ,	<i>die</i> ,	<i>daß</i> ,	which
G.	<i>welches</i> ,	<i>welcher</i> ,	<i>welches</i> ,	or,	<i>dessen</i> ,	<i>deren</i> ,	<i>dessen</i> ,	of which.
D.	<i>welchem</i> ,	<i>welcher</i> ,	<i>welchem</i> ,	or,	<i>dem</i> ,	<i>der</i> ,	<i>dem</i> ,	to which.
A.	<i>welchen</i> ,	<i>welche</i> ,	<i>welches</i> ,	or,	<i>den</i> ,	<i>die</i> ,	<i>daß</i> ,	which.

Plural.

For all genders.

N.	<i>welche</i> ,	or,	<i>die</i> ,	which.
G.	<i>welcher</i> ,	or,	<i>deren</i> ,	of which.
D.	<i>welchen</i> ,	or,	<i>denen</i> ,	to which.
A.	<i>welche</i> ,	or,	<i>die</i> ,	which.

Obs. A. When the definite article stands for *welcher*, its genitive case plural is not *derer*, but *deren*. *Welcher*, is

never used in the genitive, as the genitives *dessen*, *deren*, are preferred to the genitives *welches*, *welcher*, being more easily distinguished from the nominative.

To show the learner how the determinative pronoun *derjenige* is always followed by the relative pronoun *welcher*, we give them here their declensions together :

Singular.

Masculine.

N. <i>derjenige</i> ,	<i>welcher</i> ,	or <i>der</i> ,	that or the one which.
G. <i>desjenigen</i> ,	<i>welches</i> ,	or <i>dessen</i> ,	of that or the one which.
D. <i>demjenigen</i> ,	<i>welchem</i> ,	or <i>dem</i> ,	to that or the one which.
A. <i>denjenigen</i> ,	<i>welchen</i> ,	or <i>den</i> ,	that or the one which.

Feminine.

N. <i>diejenige</i> ,	<i>welche</i> ,	or <i>die</i> ,	that or the one which.
G. <i>derjenigen</i> ,	<i>welcher</i> ,	or <i>deren</i> ,	of that or the one which.
D. <i>derjenigen</i> ,	<i>welcher</i> ,	or <i>der</i> ,	to that or the one which.
A. <i>diejenige</i> ,	<i>welche</i> ,	or <i>die</i> ,	that or the one which.

Neuter.

N. <i>dasjenige</i> ,	<i>welches</i> ,	or <i>das</i> ,	that or the one which.
G. <i>desjenigen</i> ,	<i>welches</i> ,	or <i>dessen</i> ,	of that or the one which.
D. <i>demjenigen</i> ,	<i>welchem</i> ,	or <i>dem</i> ,	to that or the one which.
A. <i>dasjenige</i> ,	<i>welches</i> ,	or <i>das</i> ,	that or the one which.

Plural.

For all genders.

N. <i>diejenigen</i> ,	<i>welche</i> ,	or <i>die</i> ,	those which.
G. <i>derjenigen</i> ,	<i>welcher</i> ,	or <i>deren</i> ,	of those which.
D. <i>denjenigen</i> ,	<i>welchen</i> ,	or <i>denen</i> ,	to those which.
A. <i>diejenigen</i> ,	<i>welche</i> ,	or <i>die</i> ,	those which.

Obs. B. We have seen before, that instead of *derjenige welcher*, we may equally say : *der, welcher*, &c. (See *Obs.* page 70.)

Obs. C. *Wer* may sometimes be substituted for *der*=

jenige, welcher, and was for dasjenige, welches (das, was), but it has no plural. Ex.:—

Wer (for derjenige, welcher) nicht hören will, muß fühlen, he who will not listen must feel.

Was (for dasjenige, welches, das, was) Sie mir sagen, scheint vernünftig, what you tell me seems reasonable.

DIVISION V.

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

These are : Wer? who? was? what?

Welcher, welche, welches? which?

Was für ein? What (meaning what kind of)?

Wer is used for the masculine and feminine, and was for the neuter. They have no plural, and are declined in the following manner :

	Masc. & Fem.		Neut.		
N.	wer?	who?	was?	what?	Is followed by the nominative.
G.	wessen?	whose?	wessen?	whose?	— — — the genitive.
D.	wem?	to whom?	wem?	to what?	— — — the dative.
A.	wen?	whom?	was?	what?	— — — the accusative.

Examples.

Questions.

- N. { Wer ist da? who is there?
 Was ist das? what is that?
- G. Wessen Haus ist das? whose house is that?

Answers.

Ich, I; du, thou; er, he; der Vater, the father; die Mutter, the mother, &c.
 Ein Buch, a book; eine Feder, a pen; ein Messer, a knife.
 Meines Bruders, my brother's; seiner Mutter, his mother's; des genannten Kindes, the said child's.

Questions.

D. Wem gehört der Hut? to whom
belongs the hat?

A. { Wen hast du gesehen? whom
have you seen?
Was suchst du? what do you
seek?

Answers.

Mir, to me; ihm, to him; meinem
Bruder, to my brother; meiner
Schwester, to my sister; dem
Kinde, to the child.

Ihn, him; sie, her; den Freund,
the friend; die Schwester, the
sister; das Mädchen, the girl.

Meinen Hut, my hat; meine
Feder, my pen; das Buch, the
book.

Welcher, welche, welches as an interrogative pronoun is declined exactly like the relative pronoun welcher, welche, welches.

Was für ein? plur. was für? what? is used to designate the nature or kind of a thing. Ex.:—

Was für einen Tisch haben
Sie?

Ich habe einen hölzernen
Tisch.

Was für eine Feder haben
Sie?

Eine Stahlfeder.

Was für ein Messer haben
Sie?

Ein eisernes.

Was für Tische haben Sie?
Hölzerne.

Was für ein Leuchter ist das?
Es ist ein silberner.

Was für ein Messer ist das?
Es ist ein silbernes.

What table have you?

I have a wooden table.

What pen have you?

A steel pen.

What knife have you?

An iron one.

What tables have you?

Wooden ones.

What candlestick is that?

It is a silver one.

What knife is that?

It is a silver one.

DIVISION VI.

INDEFINITE PRONOUNS.

They express persons or things in an indefinite manner. Some of them are declined, others not. The following are indeclinable :

Man, one, the people, any.

(See Meth. Part I. Lesson L.)

Es, it, so. (Lesson xlv.)

Etwas, something, any thing. (Lessons vii. and liii.)

Nichts, nothing, not any thing. (Lesson vii.)

Einander, each other. (Lesson lxxxviii.)

Selbst or selber, self, selves. (Lesson xci.)

Allein, alone.

The following are declined, some like adjectives, others like an article, and others again assume both the form of an adjective and of an article.

Ein, eine, ein, a or an, one, is declined like an article and like an adjective. Ex.: der, die, das eine, the one; plur. die einen, the one (ones).

When a noun is understood ein takes the characteristic endings of the definite article. Ex.:—

Ist ein Fremder angekommen?

Es ist einer angekommen.

Wieviel Hüte haben Sie?

Ich habe nur einen.

Wieviel Kinder hat Ihr Bruder?

Er hat nur eines (or eins).

Has a foreigner arrived?

One has arrived.

How many hats have you?

I have but one.

How many children has your brother?

He has but one³.

Kein, keine, kein, no, none, not a, or not any; plur. keine, no, none, or not any, is declined like the indefinite arti-

³ See Lessons xx., xxv. and lxxx. Meth. Part I.

cle ein. When a substantive is understood, it has, like ein, the characteristic terminations of the definite article.

Ex.:—

Ist Wein da?	Is there any wine?
Es ist keiner da.	There is none.
Haben Sie Brod?	Have you any bread?
Ich habe keines.	I have none.
Hat er Bücher?	Has he any books?
Er hat keine.	He has not any.

(See Lessons xix. and lxxx. Meth. Part I.)

All, all, every, is declined like the definite article. It is never preceded or followed by an article, but may be so by a pronoun. Ex.:—

N. Aller gute Wein,	all the good wine.
G. Alles guten Weines,	of all the good wine.
D. Allem guten Weine,	to all the good wine.
A. Allen guten Wein,	all the good wine.
Fem. Alle gute Butter,	all the good butter.
Neut. Alles gute Wasser,	all the good water.

Plur. Alle gute Kinder, all the good children, &c.

Obs. A. When two words like all, which do not take the definite article, such as, dieser, this; jener, that; &c., are placed one after the other, they have each the characteristic endings of this article. Ex.:—

Aller dieser Wein (not diese),	all this wine.
Alles dieses Geld (not diese),	all this money.
Alle diese Kinder,	all these children.
Alle diese guten Kinder,	all these good children.

B. In familiar style, when all is followed by a pronoun, it often rejects its termination. Ex.:—

All sein Geld, all his money.

(See Lessons xxxiv. li. and lxxx. Meth. Part I.)

Ander, other, is declined like an adjective. Ex.:—

Anderer Käse, andere Milch,
anderes Brod, andere
Pferde.

Der andere, die anderen.

Ein anderer, eine andere,
ein anderes.

Haben Sie andere Pferde?

Ich habe andere, ich habe
keine andere.

Hat Ihr Bruder ein anderes
Haus?

Er hat ein anderes.

Other cheese, other milk,
other bread, other
horses.

The other, the others.

Another.

Have you other horses?

I have others, I have no
others.

Has your brother another
house?

He has another.

(See Lessons xxiii. and lxxx., Meth. Part I.)

Beide, both, is declined like an adjective. Ex.:—

Haben Sie meine beiden
Hüte?

Haben Sie mein Buch oder
das meines Freundes?

Ich habe beide.

Have you both my hats?

Have you my book or my
friend's?

I have both.

Obs. When beide represents two different things, and does not relate to persons, the singular neuter beides is employed. Ex.:—

Haben Sie den Beutel oder
das Geld?

Ich habe beides.

Have you the purse or
the money?

I have both.

(See Lesson xxiv. Meth. Part I.)

Einige or etliche, a few, some, sundry, expresses more than a singular, in which number it is therefore seldom used. It is declined according to the characteristic ter-

minations of the definite article, by which it cannot be preceded or followed. Ex.:—

Haben Sie einige Federn?

Have you a few pens?

Ich habe einige.

I have a few.

Er hat einige gute Bücher.

He has some good books.

(See Lesson xxiii. Meth. Part I.)

Feder, jede, jedes, each, or each one, has no plural, and is declined like all, according to the characteristic terminations of the definite article. Preceded by the indefinite article, it is declined like an adjective preceded by this article. Ex.:—

Feder Mensch hat seine
Fehler.

Every man has his de-
fects.

Ein jeder spricht davon.

Every one speaks of it.

Ein jeder nach seinem Ge-
schmack.

Each according to his
taste.

(See Lesson lxxii. Meth. Part I.)

Mancher, manche, manches, plur. manche, many a one, some, is declined according to the characteristic terminations of the definite article which it never takes. Ex.:—

Mancher große Herr.

Many a great lord.

Manches brave Mädchen.

Many a brave girl.

Mancher gibt sich für reich
aus, der es nicht ist.

Many a one pretends to
be rich who is not so.

Manche Frauen übertreffen
die Männer an Verstand.

Some women surpass men
in wit.

Mehre or mehrere, and verschiedene, many, several, are declined according to the characteristic terminations of the definite article, but preceded by a word of the cha-

racteristic terminations, or by *ein, mein, fein, &c.*, they are declined like adjectives. Ex.:—

Er hat mehrere gute Kinder.

He has several good children.

Er ist mit verschiedenen Dingen beschäftigt.

He is busy about several things.

(See Lessons xxv and lxxx. Meth. Part I.)

Jemand, some one, or any one, and Niemand, no one, not any one, are, of course, used only in the singular, and declined in the following manner:—

N. Jemand, G. Jemandes, D. Jemandem, A. Jemanden, some one or somebody.

N. Niemand, G. Niemandes, D. Niemandem, A. Niemanden, nobody.

Examples.

Kennen Sie Jemanden in dieser Stadt?

Do you know any one in this town?

Ich kenne Niemanden hier.

I know no one here.

(Lesson xii.)

Jedermann, every one, every body, takes only an *ſ* in the genitive, and remains invariable in all the other cases, thus: N. Jedermann, G. Jedermanns, D. Jedermann, A. Jedermann. Ex.:—

Jedermann spricht von Ihrem neuen Buche.

Everybody talks of your new book.

Obs. I have to speak of *viel, much, and wenig, little*, though these words do not belong to this chapter. But their frequent use in German, notwithstanding their hitherto unsettled state with regard to declension, often embarrasses foreigners, and makes it incumbent upon me to explain them. They are by some grammarians

considered as adjectives, by others as indefinite numerals; but they may be used as either, and even stand as adverbs of quantity. They are declined like adjectives when preceded by an article, pronoun, or preposition, or when they stand alone and are used substantively; otherwise they are indeclinable.

Examples.

Das viele Geld, das er hat.

The great quantity of money which he has.

Das wenige Geld.

The small quantity of money.

Das Wenige, was ich habe.

The little I am possessed of.

Sein vieles Geld.

His great quantity of money.

Seine vielen Geschäfte.

His numerous affairs.

Mit Vielem hält man Haus,
mit Wenigem kommt man
auch aus (a proverb).

You may keep house with
much as well as with
little.

Haben Sie viel Geld?

Have you much money?

Hat er viel Wein?

Has he much wine?

Ich habe nur wenig Milch.

I have but little milk.

Er hat nur wenig Fleisch.

He has but little meat.

Obs. B. Wenig, with the indefinite article before it, is not declined, nor is the article. Examples:—

Ein wenig Wein.

A little wine.

Ein wenig Wasser.

A little water.

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TREATISE

ON THE

PRONUNCIATION OF THE GERMAN LANGUAGE,

Adapted for the use of Beginners,

AND FOR

STUDENTS WHO REQUIRE ONLY TO RECTIFY THEIR
PRONUNCIATION.

BY GUSTAVUS NAGEL,

PROFESSOR OF THE GERMAN LANGUAGE.

*Author of The German Reader and Flowers of the German Classics ; Prince Tangu ;
German, Indian, and English Tales,
etc. etc. etc.*

LONDON:

D. NUTT, 158, FLEET STREET.

—
1841.

TO THE

NUMEROUS ADMIRERS

OF

THE GERMAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

IN ENGLAND,

THIS LITTLE VOLUME

IS RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED.

PREFACE.

DIVERSITY of dialect is a peculiar characteristic of the German language. Its varieties have been divided into two great classes—the one termed High German (*Hoch Deutsch*), the other Low German (*Nieder Deutsch*), each existing under a multitude of modifications, the result of local and other causes. Luther, by adopting the German of Saxony in the composition of those works which rapidly acquired an almost universal circulation, gave to the Saxon dialect that preeminence which it has ever since retained. Thus, this dialect, which was originally restricted to a very small portion of Germany, has now become the sole organ of intercourse both political and social, as well as the instrument of intellectual exertion throughout this large and populous country. Some lingering remains of the modifications we have above alluded to, still retain a strong hold upon the uneducated classes; but the progress of refined education is gradually expelling them from the diction of the

superior classes. Foreigners who have occasion to travel through the country require an accurate guide to enable them to distinguish between an impure and a correct pronunciation. To supply this desideratum is the object of the present publication, which, by fixing the pronunciation of the language upon general and invariable principles, furnishes the English student with a permanent authority in all cases of doubt.

It is, therefore, with the greatest confidence that I offer this little work to students of the German language and its literature, feeling conscious, as I do, that it is thoroughly adapted to the present state of the German language, which, from the patient labours of the great men who have adorned its philological literature during the last and the present centuries, has at length attained perfection.

The rules and principles laid down in this treatise have been framed in strict conformity with the views of the writers alluded to, and simplicity and precision, combined with the requisite explanations for meeting every contingency, is what I have carefully sought. I have constructed exercises on the pronunciation of

the elementary sounds, for the practical application of the rules; and the accentuation is preceded by a full development of the principles of the formation of words, thus affording the student an easy and clear insight into the structure of the language, which he otherwise could only obtain from a protracted course of study.

The general directions preceding the Exercises at the close of the work, are intended to serve as a permanent guide, and they, therefore, combine in one brief view the most important practical rules dispersed throughout the Treatise. A frequent reference to this abstract, preceded by a careful study of the preliminary matter, will not fail to ensure the speedy and certain attainment of a correct and elegant pronunciation of the language.

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PRONUNCIATION

OF THE

GERMAN LANGUAGE.

CHAPTER I.

THE ALPHABET OR THE ELEMENTARY SOUNDS AS
REPRESENTED BY THE LETTERS IN WRITING.

FIGURES	NAMES	VALUE	FIGURES	NAMES	VALUE
A	a	ah	a	oh	o
Æ	æ	æ	De	œh	
B	b	bay	P	pay	p
C	c	tsay	Q	koo	q
D	d	day	R	err	r
E	e	a	S	f s	ess
F	f	eff	T	tay	t
G	g	ghay	U	u	oo
H	h	hah	Ue	œi	ooi
I	i	e	V	v	fou
J	j	yott	W	w	vay
K	k	kah	X	x	iks
L	l	el	Y	y	ipsilon
M	m	emm	Z	z	tsett
N	n	enn			

To which may be added the following simple sounds, which are represented by a combination of two letters in writing, namely:

FIGURES	NAMES	VALUE
ç	tsay-hah	ch
ph	pay-hah	ph
ß	ess-tsett	sz
ſç	ess-tsay-hah	sch
th	tay-hah	th

CLASSIFICATION AND COMBINATIONS OF THE ELEMENTARY SOUNDS.

Vowels.

a, ä, e, i, y, o, ö, u, ü.

The ä, ö, and ü, being produced from the a, o, and u, by an assimilation with the e, or i, are called modified sounds (*Umlaute*).

Diphthongs.

ai, au, äu, ei, eu, ui, oi.

Consonants.

b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r,
ſ, t, v, w, x, y, z.

Most of them are used double, as : mm, nn, ll, pp, tt, ff, ſſ, &c.; but instead of ff, æ is used and instead of ðð, æ.

Permanent Combinations of them are :—

The ç, ph, pf, ps, ſç, ß, ſç, ft, fp, and th.
ch, ph, pf, ps, sc, sz, sch, st, sp, and th.

CHAPTER II.

PRONUNCIATION OF THE ELEMENTARY SOUNDS.

I.

PRONUNCIATION OF THE VOWELS.

Vowels are either long or short (sharp).

A Vowel is long :

1. When (according to the rules of spelling)* it closes a syllable, as: *Bā=ter, Lē=ben, F̄=gel.*

2. When it is followed by only one consonant in the same syllable, as: *Hāb=fucht, trāg=bar.*

3. When followed by a mute *h*, as: *Rūhm, Sōhle, mähnen.*

4. When doubled, as: *Sāāt, Sēēle, Mōōr.*

5. The vowel *i* moreover is long, when joined with an *e*, as: *vīel, F̄ieb, F̄rieb.*

Obs. 1. In many particles and monosyllabic *form-words*,† the vowels have the sharp sound, although followed by one

* When the length or sharpness of a vowel is to be decided, the division of syllables is, strictly taken, not to be effected according to the rules of spelling, but conformably to the principles of the formation of words; yet the first named mode of division is generally preferred, when both methods may be indifferently used as to the result. Agreeably to the principles of formation, the words: *Water, Leben*, would be divided: *Wat=er, Leb=en*, and thus the vowels *a* and *e*, in *Wat* and *Leb*, would also be long, being followed by one consonant only.

† Words are either *notional* words or *form-words*. Notional words are

consonant only, as: ab, ob, an, am, hin, um, im, in, mit, weg, von, vom, das, des, was, ob, man, bin, zum.

Obs. 2. In all unaccented syllables of derivation and inflexion, the sound of the vowels is weak, as: *Ēēlĕ*; *lĕ-bĕn*; *bĕ-jĕh-ĕn*.

A vowel is short (sharp) :

1. When followed by a double consonant, as: bb, dd, pp, tt, ff, *ß*, gg, ll, mm, nn, rr, *ck*, *h*, as: Ebbe, Widder, schleppen, schlaff, Raffe.

2. Or when followed by two or more *different* consonants, as: rd, nd, rt, lt, ft, &c. as: East, Hand, hart, Welt, Klust, Gunst, Kopf.

Obs. 1. Before *ch*, *sch*, and *x* (*ks*), the vowels are in some cases sharp, in others long; but most frequently sharp, as: lachen, löschē, here.

Obs. 2. When (as in some tenses of the verbs) two consonants are brought together near a vowel in consequence of elision, the vowels preserve their long sound, as: *lĕbt* (for *lĕbet*), the vowel *e*, in the second syllable being omitted; *lōbt* (for *lōbet*), *lōbft* (for *lobest*); *fāgst* (for *fagest*); *hābt* (for *habet*).

Obs. 3. In some particular words the long sound of the vowels is also *exceptionally* preserved, although the latter are followed by two or more consonants, as:

Die <i>Art</i> the species, kind,	Der <i>Bär</i> the perch
manner	Der <i>Bōrd</i> the board
Der <i>Bärt</i> the beard	Die <i>Gebürt</i> the birth

those which express real notions, as: substantives, adjectives, and verbs. *Form-words* do not express notions but only the relations which the notions bear to each other in a sentence, as: conjunctions, prepositions, adverbs.

Das H̄arz the rosin	Das Pfērd the horse
Der H̄arz the Harz (mountain)	Der Pröp̄st the provost
Der H̄eērd the hearth	Der Qūarz the quartz
h̄öch̄st highest*	Das Schwērt the sword
Der Krēbs the crab, crawfish	stēts always
Die M̄agd the maid-servant	Der Trōst the comfort
Der Mōnd the moon	Der Wōgt the bailiff
n̄äch̄st next	Die W̄üst the filth, trash
nēbst together with, (be-	w̄üst desert, desolate
sides)	Der W̄üsting the rake
Das Obst̄ the fruit	Die Ost̄ern easter
Der Pābst the pope	zärt tender, delicate.

PRONUNCIATION OF THE

a.

1. The sound of the *a*, when *long*, is that of the French or Italian long *a* in *pâte*, *amare*. The English *a*, as pronounced in *father* comes perhaps near to it; but the sound of the German *a* ought always to be perfectly clear and pure, neither broad, nor participating of that of any other vowel, as: *Water*, *Namen*, *Amalie*, *gab*, *Labsal*.

2. The *sharp* sound of the *a* is equal to that of the French sharp *a* in *patte*, as: *matt*, *Fall*, *Schall*, *schlaff*, *schaffen*.

The sound of the English *a*, as pronounced in the word *paralysis*, appears to approximate to it.

The double *a* (*aa*) is in sound perfectly similar to the long simple *a*, as: *Schaaf*, *Haar*, *baar*.

* In the word: *h̄och*, *high*, the vowel *o* is long, but in *H̄ochzeit*, *wedding*, it is sharp.

ä.

1. When *long*, like the English *a* in *hare*, as: Håring, Klåger, Måhr.

2. When *sharp*, like *e* in *less*, as: lästig, prächtig, Säfte.

Obs. In words taken from the Latin, which have in German assumed the termination *tât*, as: Affinitât, Gravitât, the ä has the sound of the English *a* in *name*.

e.

The *e* has four different sounds:

1. The *long* and *close*, equal to that of the English *a* in *name*, as: Jeder, Wehmuth, Reh. This sound it assumes:

a. When it is doubled, as: See, Klee, Heer, Meer.

b. In words of foreign origin, as: Planet, Poet, Prophet.

c. When standing before an *h* which is not followed by a consonant, as: Ehe, wehe, stehen, gehen, &c.

In many words it takes, however, also the close sound, though the *h* be followed by a consonant, as: lehn, belehnen, ehren, lehren, fehren.

2. The *long* and *open*, similar to that of the English *a* in *hare*, or like that of the French *e* in *mère*, as: Leben, geben, Besen. This sound it takes:

a. When standing simple (not double).

b. When not accompanied by an *h*, as: leben, geben, treten, Erde, Schwefel, Besen, Frevel, &c.

In the words, edel, elend, Efel, the radical *e* has however, exceptionally, the close sound.

c. When accompanied by an *h*, followed by a consonant, as: Rehle, fehlen;—though there are many words in which it assumes, in this case also, the close sound, as: sehr, mehr, ehren, &c.

3. The *sharp* and *slender*, like that of the English *e* in *melt*, as: *Belt*, *Feld*, *schnell*, *denn*, which it invariably takes when followed by two consonants.

Obs. The *h*, which in the middle of a word or syllable always lengthens the preceding vowel, does in this case not count for a consonant.

4. The *sharp* and *weak*, which it assumes in all unaccented syllables of derivation and inflexion, whether they precede or follow the radical syllable, and which is similar to that of the French acute *é*, faintly articulated, as: *be=graben*, *ge=liebt*, *ent=ehren*, *zer=reißen*, *Güt=e*, *Freud=e*.

In the final syllable *en*, this sound perfectly resembles the weak and indistinct sound of the English *e* in the final syllables *en* (*sudden*, *smitten*), as: *finden*, *bitten*, *lieben*, *Garten*.

Obs. 1. After an *i* the *e* is mute and only serves to lengthen the sound of the *i*, as: *Lieb*, *Dieb* (*leeb*, *deeb*).

Obs. 2. The double *e* (*ee*) has always the sound of the long and close simple *e*; but when two *e*'s, belonging to different syllables, meet close to each other in a word, each *e* assumes its appropriate sound. For instance the *e* in the prefix *be* of the words *beerben* and *beehren*, is sharp and weak, because the prefix *be* is a syllable of derivation; but the initial *e* of the syllable *er* in the first word is *long* and *open*, whilst that of the syllable *eh* in the second word is *long* and *close*.

i.

1. When *long*, like *ee* in *bee*: *Mine*, *wider*, *mir*.

2. When *sharp*, like the English *i* in *bit*: *bitter*, *Minne*, *Widder*.

Obs. 1.—When the *i* is lengthened by the addition of *e*, as in *Wiene*, *Liebe*, the combined sound of the *ie* differs in nothing from that of the long *i*. This mode of pronunciation, however

only takes place, when the syllable in which the *ie* is contained, has the accent; otherwise the *i*, and the *e* are pronounced separately, as: *Comôd=î=e*, *Famîl=î=e*.

Obs. 2.—The sound of the long English *i* in *mine*, *like*, is represented in German by the diphthong *ei*, as: *mein*, *mine*; *dein*, *thine*.

ÿ.

In sound equal to the (German) *i*, as: *Jûly*, *ÿgel*, *Syrup*. Its use is confined at present to words of Greek origin; though some grammarians have preserved it as an orthographical sign of distinction in words of the same sound, but of different signification, as: *ſein*, *his*; *ſeyn*, *to be*.

It is never used as a consonant in German.

o.

1. When *long*, like the English *o* in *bone*, *tone*, as: *Bohne*, *Don*, *Mohn*.

2. When *sharp*, like the English *o* in *dissolve*, *lot*, as: *Lotterie*, *Gott*, *Wort*, *Most*, *Gonne*, *Sonne*.

The sound of the *o*, when double, is the same as that of the long simple *o*, as: *Moos*, *Boot*, *Moor*.

ô.

1. When *long*, like the French *œu* in *vœu*, as: *Pöbel*, *Höhle*, *König*.

2. When *short*, somewhat sharper than *eu* in *peu*, and similar to the English *u* in *murder*, as: *Hölle*, *Föllner*, *möchte*, *Töchter*.

u.

1. When *long*, like *oo* in *boot*, as: Bude, Muth, Gut, Blut.

2. When *sharp*, like *u* in *full*: Null, Bund, Stunde.

û.

1. When *long*, like the French *u* in *flûte*, as: müde, Schüler, kühn.

2. When *sharp*, like the French *u* in *fusse*, *butte*, as: müssen, Mütter, Künste, Hülle.

II.

PRONUNCIATION OF THE DIPHTHONGS.

Diphthongs are always long, and never followed by two consonants, except in cases of elision.

ai (ay), equal in sound to the English *y* in *sky*, as: Kaiser, Waise.

au, like *ou* in *house*, as: Bau, blau, Frau, Haus.

äu, similar to *oi* in *cloister*, but participating more of the sound of the *a*, as: Mäuse, Häuser.

ei (ey), similar to the long English *i* in *fine*, as: sein, Blei, bei.

The *ey*, which is perfectly similar in sound to the *ei*, is at present seldom used in genuine German words.

eu, similar to *au*, but participating more of the *e*. The sound of the English diphthong *oi*, as pronounced in the words *toil*, *boil*, will come nearest to it, though that of the German *eu*, is somewhat fuller, as: *Feuer* (foi-er), *Leute*, *Deutsch*, *theuer*, *Beute*.

oi, (*oy*) the same as in English, as: *Boi*, *Broihan*. It occurs only in a few proper names.

ui, like *ooi*, as: *pfui* (*pfooi*), *hui*.

III.

PRONUNCIATION OF THE CONSONANTS.

b, *bb*.

1. At the beginning of a word or syllable the *b* sounds like the English *b*.

2. At the end of a word or syllable, chiefly when preceded by a consonant, it is generally somewhat hardened, so as to approach in sound to *p*, as: *Dieb* (deep), *halb* (halp).

When however the word which it terminates, is increased by inflexion, the *b*, resumes the soft sound, as: *Dieb* (deep), *Diebes* (deebes, *not* deepes); *Kalb* (kalp), *Kalbes* (kalbes, *not* kalpes).

In the double *b* (*bb*), each *b* has the soft sound, as: *Krabbe*, *Ebbe*.

c, *cc*.

1. Before *a*, *o*, *u*, and *au*, likewise before a consonant, and when terminating a syllable, the *c* is pronounced

hard like *k*, as: *Kato*, *Kröfus*, *Spektakel* (*kato*, *krösus*, *spektakel*).

2. Before the other vowels and diphthongs (*e*, *i*, *ä*, *ö*, *u*, *y*, &c.) it is pronounced like *ts* (*ts*), as: *Cicero*, *Cäſar*, *Cölibat*, *Centaur*, *Ceylon* (*tsitsero*, *tsäſar*, *tsölibat*, *tsentaur*, &c.)

When *c* is the final letter of a syllable, which is followed by another beginning with a *c*, the final *c* is pronounced like *k*, whilst the pronunciation of the initial *c* in the next syllable is regulated by the vowel which follows, as: *Accent*—*Ac=cent* (*ak-tsent*); but *ac=commodiren* (*ak-kom-modiren*).

In a few proper names it is also pronounced like *k*, before *ä*, *ö*, and *u*, as: *Kärnthén*, *Cöln*, *Cüſtrin* (*kärnthén*, &c.).

In *genuine German* words the *c* is at present never used, the *k* and the *ts*, which are equal to *c* in sound, being employed instead.

Instead of *cc* or *ff*, at the end of a syllable, *ck* is used in writing, as: *Glück*, *Röck*.

b, *bb*, *bt*.

b, at the beginning of a syllable, like the English *d*, but at the end more like *t*, as: *Bat*, *Rat*, *Hant* (*bat*, *rat*, *hant*).

When the word it terminates is increased by inflexion, it resumes the soft sound, as: *Rat*, *Räder* (*rat*, *räder*).

In the double *b* (*bb*), each *b* has the soft sound, as: *Widder*, *Udder*.

bt is equal to a simple *t*.

f, ff.

In all positions, and single or double, perfectly as in English, as: Feder, Fall, Fund, Koffer, Stoff, Schwefel, Wolf.

g, gg.

1. At the beginning of a word or syllable the g is hard, and perfectly equal in sound to the English *g* in *God*, *give*, as: Gott, gieb, Glück.

2. At the end of a word or syllable it assumes either a soft and *guttural*, or a soft and *palatal* sound.

When preceded by a, o, u, or au, it takes the *guttural* sound, which is similar to that of the Scotch *ch* in *loch*, but much softer, as: Tag, bug, bog.

After e, i, ä, ö, ü, ei, eu, and äu, as well as after a liquid consonant, it has a soft palatal sound, resembling that of the English *y* in *yes*, *year*, &c., as: ewig, Sieg, Krieg, Weg, Berg, Balg, Zeug, steig.

The final g also preserves its soft guttural or palatal sound:—

- a. When accompanied by b or t: Jagd, Magd, Predigt.
- b. In cases of elision, as: trägt (träget), steigt (steiget).
- c. When the word which it terminates is increased by inflexion, as: Krieg, Krieg=es; Tag, Tag=es, Tag=en; or when the original rootsyllable of the word has been increased by one or more letters of formation, as: Klag=e, Kläg=er. But when in the middle of a word the g is the initial of a syllable, it maintains, of course, its hard initial sound, as: ^{hard}bei=^{hard}ge=^{hard}stellt, ^{hard}blös=^{hard}ge=^{soft}geben, ^{hard}weg=^{hard}ge=^{hard}geben.

3. Preceded by *n*, the *g* has the hard initial sound, whilst both letters moreover melt into a peculiar palatal nasal sound, similar to that of the English *ng* in *sing*, *song*, *sung*, as: *fing*, *fingen*, *Gang*, *eng*, *Gefang*, *Angst*.

This, of course, does not apply to cases in which the *g* belongs not to the syllable in which the *n* is contained, as: *un=gern*, *an=gesehn*, in both of which examples each of the two letters has its natural simple sound.

4. In words derived from the French, the *g* is pronounced as in French, as: *Genie*, *Loge*, *Gage*.

5. In words taken from the Latin and Greek, it has the hard initial sound. In some of these words however, chiefly before *e*, the soft sound seems to be generally preferred, as: *General* (*yeneral*), *Genius*.

In the double *g* (*gg*) the soft sound ought to prevail, as: *Egge* (*eyye*).

h.

1. As an initial letter the *h* is strongly aspirated, as: *Haar*, *Hund*, *Haus*.

2. In the middle of a word, as the final letter of a *root-syllable*, followed by an unaccented syllable, its aspiration is less strong, as: *Mühe*, *sehen*, *fliehen*.

3. As the final letter of a word and before *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, it is perfectly mute, as: *rauh*, *Ruh*, *früh*, *Nfahl*, *lahm*, *Sohn*, *Sahr*.

It is sometimes merely used as a sign by which the length of the vowels is indicated, as: *Stahl*, *Stuhl*, *Bahn*.

Combined with the *t*, it only serves to prolong the sound of the former, as: *Thurm*, *That*, *Muth*.

The *th* never assumes a sound like that which it has in the English *thine*, *thorn*, &c.

ch.

With the exception of the words: *Charfreitag*, *Good Friday*, and *Charwoche*, *the Holy Week*, in which the *ch* has the sound of *f*, it is in words of true German origin never used as an initial, but only as a final letter, and has as such either a guttural or a palatal sound, namely: —

1. After *a*, *o*, *u*, and *au*, its sound is guttural, resembling that of the Scotch *ch* in *loch*, or the Irish *gh* in *lough*, or the Spanish *x* in *dexar*, being however not so deeply guttural as in the adduced examples, as: *Dach*, *Macht*, *Joch*, *Zuch*, *Strauch*, *Rauch*.

2. After *e*, *i*, *ä*, *ö*, *ü*, *äu*, and *eu*, or a consonant, its sound is less guttural and more palatal, similar to that of the Scotch *gh* in *light*, as: *Licht*, *Hecht*, *dichter*, *welcher*, *mancher*. It has the same sound in the syllable *chen* of diminutives, as: *Möſ=chen*, *Kind=chen*.

3. Before an *ſ*, which belongs to the same root-syllable, *ch* sounds like *ck*, that is: *chſ* like *x*, as: *Wachſ* (*wacks*, *wax*); *Fuchſ* (*flux*); *Achſe*, *Dchſe*.

But when the *ſ*, being the initial of another syllable of derivation or composition, does not belong to the same syllable as the *ch*, as well as before the elision of *e*, the *ch* retains the guttural or palatal sound, as: *wach=ſam*, *Nach=ſicht*, *Buch's* (*Buch'es*), *Strich's* (*Strich'es*).

4. In Greek words, where it stands as an initial, it is regularly pronounced like *k*, as: *Chor*, *Chriſt*, *Chronik* (*krist*, *kronik*).

There are, however, also a great number of words, derived from the Greek and Hebrew, in which it assumes the palatal sound, as: *Chaoſ*, *Chemie*, *Chirurg*, *Chiroman= tie*, *Cherub*, *Cherubim*, &c.

5. In French words it maintains its national sound, namely that of the English *sh*, as : *Charlotte, Chicane, Chevalier* (*sharlotte, shicane, &c.*).

j, consonant.

Like the English consonant *y* in *year*, as : *Jahr, Jeder, Joch* (*yahr, yeder*).

ſ, *ſſ*.

The same as in English, as : *Korb, Keller, Kind, Danſ*, *Hafen, Kloß*.

It is never mute before *n*, but pronounced as if followed by a very short *e*, as : *Knabe, Knie, knarren*, (*not* : *nabe, nie, narren*).

Preceded by *n*, both letters united assume a palatal nasal sound, similar to that in *thank, think*, as : *Danſ*, *ſinſe, trinſen*. But when the *ſ* does not belong to the same syllable as the *n*, each of the two letters maintains its original simple sound, as : *Ein=ſlang, Un=ſunft*.

Instead of *ſſ*, *ſſ* is used, when the sharp sound of the preceding vowel is to be indicated.

l, *ll*.

l, the same as in English, as : *Leid, Lohn, Lob, Geld, Thal*.

It is never mute like in the English *talk, walk, &c.*

The double *l* (*ll*) sharpens, as two consonants always do, the preceding vowel, and the words : *Wall, Fall*, are consequently pronounced *wáll, fáll*, (*not wauhl, fauhl*).

In French and Spanish words the double *l* (*ll*) maintains its national sound.

m, n.

The m and n are pronounced as in English. The nasal sound which the n assumes before g and f, has been mentioned in the rules touching these two letters.

p, pp, ph, pf, pf.

1. The p is pronounced as in English: Papier, Platz, Prinz, Syrup.

2. The double p (pp) is used after a sharp vowel, as: Aepper, Klippe, Gruppe.

3. The ph has the sound of f, as: Philosoph (filosof), Ephen (efeu).

4. The pf is to be pronounced as it is written, that is: the p and the f are each distinctly but rapidly to be articulated, as: Pf=ferd — Pferd, (*not* pert or fert), Pflicht, Pfau, empfinden, empfehlen.

5. The pf requires likewise a distinct articulation of each of the two letters, as: Pf=alm—Psaln; Pfittig.

q.

The q is always accompanied by the vowel u, in unison with which it is pronounced like the English kv, as: Qual (kval), Quelle (kvelle), quälén, queer.

r, rr.

The German r is pronounced with greater force and shrillness than the English, as: Retter, Rauch, reiten, Rohr, Reich, Heer, mehr.

In combination with h (Rh), the h is mute, as in English, as: der Rhein, *the Rhine*; Rhinoceros, Katarrh.

The double r (rr), is used to indicate the sharp sound of the preceding vowel, as: Herr, Narr, harr=en. It ought to be articulated with increased force, precision and shrillness.

f, s, ß, ff, fc, fch, ft, fp.

1. The long initial f (F, f) before a vowel or diphthong at the beginning of a word, or in the middle between two vowels, has a soft sound, like the English s in *rose, rosy*, or the English z in *zeal*, as: sehen, sagen, Busen, reifen.

2. As final s, when it is always written thus (ß), its sound is more accute, resembling that of the English s in *so, this*, as: Graß, Haus, Glas, Eis.

When a word is increased by inflexion, the long (soft) f is used again, it being then considered as the initial of the additional syllable, as: Graß, Gra=feß, Eis, Ei=feß.

3. The ß is never used at the beginning of a word, and ought only to be employed after a long vowel or diphthong, it being intended to express a sharp hissing sound after a long vowel.

The sound of this letter is that of a pure *sharp s*, and has no admixture of the ð (*ts*), as: Gruß (groos), Muße, Maß.

When a word, ending in ß, is increased by inflexion, ß,

not *ff*, ought also to be used, for the *ff* would render the vowel sharp, as: *Gruf*, *Grufes*; *Maß*, *Maßes*. But in the formation of words by means of derivation, the *ß* frequently changes into *ff*, and the *ff* into *ß*, as: *fließen*, *floss*, *Fluss*; *wissen*, *to know*; (*ich*) *weiß*, (*I*) *know*.

4. The *ff* is a double *s*, and, like every double consonant, only to be used after a sharp vowel. It is the sharpest of the hissing sounds, and perfectly like the English double *s* in *hissing*, as: *missen*, *wissen*, *essen*, *lassen*, *Fass*, *Poste*, *Russe*, &c.

When a word, ending in *ff*, is increased by inflexion, *ff* is to be used, not *ß*, as: *Fluss*, *Flusses*; *Fass*, *Fasses*.

That in derivative formations the *ß* and *ff* sometimes interchange with each other, has already been observed.

5. *sc* before *a*, *o*, *u*, or a consonant, like *sh*, as: *Slave* (*sklave*), *Scorpion*. Before *ä*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *ü*, *eu*, like *sts*, as: *Sc=i=p=i=o* (*stsipio*).

In modern orthography the *z* is often used instead, as: *Septer* (*tsepter*), *Zipio* (*tsipio*).

6. The *sch* is pronounced like the English *sh* in *shine*, *shoe*, as: *scheinen* (*shinen*), *Schuh* (*shoo*).

The vowels before this character are sometimes long, as: *wüschen*, *drätschen*, but more frequently sharp, as: *wätschen*, *drättschen*.

When, as in diminutives formed in *chen*, the *s* and the *ch* belong to different syllables, they are also to be pronounced separately, as: *Häus=chen*, *Mäus=chen*, *Röß=chen*.

7. *st* and *sp* are pronounced as in English in *stone*, *spy*, that is: each letter is to be clearly and distinctly articulated, as: *stehen* (*stehen*) not *schtehen*, as in some provinces; *sprechen* (*sprechen*), not *schprechen*; *ist* (*ist*), not *ischt*; *Sprache*, *Streit*, *Spieß*, *Stuhl*.

t, tt, th, dt.

1. The t has the sound of the English *t* in *time*, *hat*, as: Tag, Jugend, Hut.

In Foreign words the t before i, when the i is followed by another vowel, and the syllable ti not accented, is pronounced like ʒ (*ts*), as: Nation (natsion), Portion (portsion).

But when the accent lies upon the syllable ti, the hard sound of the t is preserved, as: Miltiades, Partie, Demofratie.

2. The double t (tt) is used to indicate the sharp sound of the preceding vowel, as: Gott, Better, Ketter, Mutter.

3. The th is pronounced like a simple t, the h added to the t being considered merely as a sign that the vowel preceding or following is to be pronounced long, as: Thal (tāl), Thier, Thon, Muth (moot), Loth, Miethe.

Exception: In the word Wirth the i is sharp.

th never has the sound of the English *th*, or the Greek *θ*.

4. dt is perfectly equal to a simple t, as: Stadt, Gesandter, Gewandtheit.

v.

The sound of the v, at the beginning or end of a syllable or word, is perfectly equal to f, as: Vater (fater), Vers (fers), voll (foll), brav (braf).

In the middle of a word it ought, according to some grammarians, to assume a softer sound, resembling that

of the English *v*, as: Frevel (frevel), Pulver (pulver), Malve (malve).

In words derived from the French, it is pronounced as in French, as: Carnaval, Serviette, Livree.

In words from other foreign languages, it is articulated by some with the hard sound of *f*, by others with the soft sound of *v*, as: Venus (venus and fenus), Clavier (clavier and clasier).

w.

The sound of the German *w* is perfectly represented by that of the French or Italian *v* in *valeur*, *valore*, as: Wahl, Weg, Welt, Wein.

The sound of the English *v*, when divested of its admixture of the *f*, comes very near to it; but the student ought to be particularly cautious not to confound the sound of the German *w* with that of the English *w*, the round and full sound of the latter being entirely strange to the German *w*.

The German *w* is never mute before *r* and *h*, as the English in *write*, *whole*.

Obs. The *w* was originally formed from *u u*; thus in a few words it still retains the sound of *u*, as: Ewer (Guer). Spandern (Spandau), Schandow (Schandau).

x.

The *x*, as well at the beginning as in the middle or at the end of a word, has the sound of *ks*, as: Art (akst), Exempel (eksempel), Xerxes (kserkses), Here (hekse).

z, ð.

The z is pronounced like *ts*, as: Zahl (tsahl), Zeit (tsite), Herz (herts); Artz (artst). The sound of the *t* in the combination of the two sounds (*ts*) ought to be particularly marked.

When the z is to be doubled, in order to indicate the sharp sound of the preceding vowel, ð and not zz, is used in writing.

ð is pronounced *t-ts*, as: setzen (set-tsen), Kasse (kat-tse).

CHAPTER III.

ARTICULATION OF THE ELEMENTARY SOUNDS WHEN FORMING THE CONSTITUENT PARTS OF THE SYLLABLES AND WORDS.

Rule.—Every elementary sound (letter) in a syllable or word is to be distinctly articulated according to its proper sound, as defined in the rules on the pronunciation of the letters.

From hence it naturally follows, that the *effective sound* of a syllable ought strictly to convey the sound total of the different elementary sounds contained therein.

Thus we spell and pronounce:—

B=r=o=d = Brod.	S=ü=d = Süd.
W=e=l=t = Welt.	G=l=ü=ck = Glück.
P=f=e=r=d = Pferd.	K=a=l=f = Kalf.

The general and fundamental principle of the pronunciation of the German language is therefore contained in the following words:

SPEAK AS YOU WRITE.

The few modifications to which this fundamental law is subject, will be remembered from the rules on the pronunciation of the elementary sounds, and are summarily expressed as follows:—

1. Every vowel has a long and a sharp sound.
 2. The vowel *e* admits of four different sounds. (See p. 6.)
 3. The consonant *c* is pronounced like *k* before *a*, *o*, *u*, and like *ts* (*ʒ*) before the other vowels.
 4. The letter *g* is hard like the English *g*, at the beginning, and soft and palatal at the end of a syllable.
 5. The *ch* has a guttural sound after *a*, *o*, *u*, and *au*, and a palatal one after and before the other vowels. Before an *ē*, which belongs to the same root-syllable, it sounds like *ck*—and before *a*, *o*, *u*, or a consonant in foreign words, like *k*.
 6. The *ph* assumes the sound of *f*, as: *Philosoph* (*filosof*).
 7. The *qu* sounds like *kv*, as: *Quelle* (*kvelle*).
 8. The *sc* sounds like *sk* before *a*, *o*, *u*, or a consonant, and like *sts* before *ā*, *e*, *i*, *ō*, *ū*, and *eu*.
 9. The *sch* sounds like the English *sh*, as: *schinen* (*shinen*).
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CHAPTER IV.

SPELLING.

Spelling, or the method of reading words by distinctly and separately articulating every letter in a syllable and every syllable in a word, includes not only a due knowledge of the precise sounds of the letters, but also an acquaintance with the rules, established in a language for the decomposition of words.

In German, the decomposition, or division of words into syllables *for the purpose of spelling*, is not effected according to the letters of the root (that is, according to the formation of the words), but according to *the conveniency of pronunciation*. Thus, the word Vater is not divided: Vat=er, as it ought to be, conformable to its formation, but: Va=ter; it being more easy for pronunciation to begin a syllable with a consonant, than with a vowel.

ESTABLISHED RULES FOR THE DIVISION OF WORDS INTO SYLLABLES FOR THE PURPOSE OF SPELLING.*

1. A vowel following close after a diphthong in the same word forms the initial of a new syllable, as: Mau=er, Ei=er, Eu=er, theu=er.

* Monosyllables not being subject to division, these rules will, of course, only apply to dissyllabic and polysyllabic words.

2. A consonant between two vowels, or between a diphthong and a vowel, is to be considered as the initial of the next syllable, as: sehen, se=hen ; Segen, Se=gen ; Leben, Le=ben ; Träume, Träu=me.

3. When *two consonants* are between two vowels, the *first* consonant is to form the *final* letter of the preceding ; the *second*, the *initial* letter of the following syllable, as : Herren, Her=ren ; Freunde, Freun=de ; willig, wil=lig ; Hölle, Höl=le ; Billigkeit, Bil=lig=keit.

4. The compound letters ch, ck, ph, pf, sch, sp, ft, ff, th, and k, are considered as one character only, and not separated. They belong to the preceding syllable when a consonant, to the next, when a vowel follows them, as : Sa=che, säch=lich, su=chen, ba=cken, schim=pfen, Pro=phet, Men=schen, mensch=lich, ge=stern, rath=lich, nück=lich, nück=ken.

The pf and sp may, however, be separated, as : Trop=fen, frop=fen Knos=pe, Wes=pe.

5. Compound words and derivatives formed by pre-fixes, ought strictly to be divided as they are compounded, as : Aug=apfel, Erb=recht, Dank=opfer, Donners=tag, dar=aus, her=ein, hin=aus, vor=an, ent=erben, er=innern, auß=erlesen, wieder=um, be=liebt, ge=liebt.

The convenience of pronunciation being, however, the first law in the method of spelling, compounds are also not unfrequently divided agreeably to the principles of the decomposition of simple words, as : beobachten is divided : beo=bachten, instead of beob=achten ; vollenden, vol=lenden, instead of voll=enden ; empfinden, em=pfinden, instead of emp=finden, &c.

EXERCISES

ON THE

PRONUNCIATION OF THE ELEMENTARY
SOUNDS.

EXERCISES ON THE PRONUNCIATION OF THE ELEMENTARY SOUNDS.

As it is intended that the student should occasionally and separately practise these exercises for some period, even after having thoroughly completed the perusal of the treatise, it has been considered more conformable to the purpose, and to the student's convenience, briefly to repeat here the most essential rules touching the pronunciation of each letter, than to refer him solely to the preceding chapter.

I.

EXERCISES ON THE LONG AND SHARP SOUND OF THE VOWELS.

General Rule.—Vowels are *sharp* when followed by two or more consonants in the same syllable; in all other cases they are *long*. (See p. 3, Pronunciation of the Elementary Sounds.)

a.

1. When long, like the French long *a* in *pâte*, or similar to the English *a* in *father*.

2. When sharp, like the French short *a* in *patte*.

Schlaf, schlaff;	Hafen, hacken;	Stahl, Stall;
Sleep, slack;	hook, to chop;	steel, stable;

Sam, Ramm;	Saat, satt;	Staar, starr;
(he) came, comb;	seed, satiated;	starling, benumbed;

Staat, Stadt;	Wahl, Wall;	fahl, Fall.
state, city;	choice, rampart;	fallow, fall.

å.

1. When long, like the English *a* in *hare*, as: *Håring*.
2. When sharp, like the English *e* in *less*, as: *låftig*.

Ståt,	Stätte ;	Måhne,	Männer ;
Stable (fixed),	stead (place) ;	mane,	men ;
gåhnen, .	Jänner ;	Gåbel, Gåttel ;	Håhne, Hånde ;
to yawn, January ;	sabre, saddles ;	cocks, hands ;	
Båder, Bånde.			
baths, volumes.			

e.

The *e* has four different sounds:—

1. The long and close, like that of the English *a* in *name*. (See p. 6.)

2. The long and open, equal to the English *a* in *hare*.

3. The sharp and slender, like that of the English *e* in *melt*, which it always takes when followed by two consonants.

4. The sharp and weak, which it assumes in all unaccented syllables of derivation and inflexion, and which is similar to that of the French acute *é*, faintly articulated. In the final syllables *en*, this sound perfectly resembles the weak and indistinct sound of the English *e* in the final syllable *en*, in *sudden*, *smitten*, as: *Gårt=en*, *Hütt=en*.

Long and close.	Sharp and slender.	Long and open.	Sharp and slender.	Long and close.		
Heer,	Herr ;	stehlen,	stellen ;	zehren,		
Army, Sir (master) ; (to) steal, (to) place ; (to) consume,						
Sharp and slender.	Long and close.	Sharp and slender.	Long and open.	Sharp and slender.	Long and open.	Sharp and slender.
zerren ;	Hehler,	Heller ;	Fehl,	Fell ;	Feder,	Wetter ;
(to) pull ;	concealer,	farthing ;	fault,	skin ;	pen,	cousin ;
Long and close.	Sharp and slender.	Long and close.	Sharp and slender.	Sharp and weak.	Long and close.	Sharp and weak.
Beet,	Bett ;	Klee,	Klette ;	be=	lehr=	en.
a flower-bed,	bed ;	clover,	bur ;	instruct.		

i (ie).

1. When long, like *ee* in *bee*.
2. When sharp, like the English *i* in *bit*.
3. The *ie* is equal to the long *i*.

Mine, Miene, Minne ; Ihnen, innen ; Ihren, irren ;
 A mine, mien, love ; (to) you, within ; to your, to err ;
 wir, wirren ; wider, wieder, Widder ; Lied, litt ;
 we, (to) entangle ; against, again, ram ; song, (he) suffered ;
 bieten, bitten ; Miethe, Mitte.
 (to) offer, (to) beg ; rent, middle.

o.

1. When long, like *o* in *bone, tone*.
2. When sharp, like *o* in *dissolve, pot*.
3. When double, like the long *simple o*.

Ofen, offen ; Ihon, Tonne ; Kohl, Koller ;
 Stove, open ; clay, tun ; cabbage, madness, rage ;
 Sohn, Sonne ; Sohle, solle ; Wohl, Wolle ; Moos,
 son, sun ; sole, should ; welfare, wool ; moss,
 Boot, Schoß.
 boat, lap.

ö.

1. When long, like the French *oeu* in *voeu*.
2. When sharp, somewhat sharper than the French *eu* in *peu*.

Höfer, Hocker ; Höhle, Hölle ; König, können ;
 Higgler, bunch ; cavern, hell ; king, (to) be able ;
 Stör, störrisch ; lösen, löschten ;
 sturgeon, stubborn ; (to) loosen, (to) extinguish ;
 Möhre, Mörder.
 carrot, murderer.

u.

1. When long, like *oo* in *boot*.—2. When sharp, like *u* in *full*.

Puder, Futter ; Puder, Butter ;
 A cart-load, provender ; hair-powder, butter ;
 Schnur, Schnurre ; Huhn, Hunne ; Ruhme, Mumme ;
 (a) line, (a) drollery ; (a) fowl, (a) Hun ; aunt, mum (beer) ;
 Wuth, Wust.
 fury, trash.

û.

1. When long, like the French *u* in *flûte*.
 2. When sharp, like the French *u* in *fusse*.

Fühlen, füllen ; Mühle, Müller ; Sühne, Sünde ;
 (to) feel, (to) fill ; mill, miller ; atonement, sin ;
 wühlen, hüllen ; büßen, Büste ; Schwüre, Bürde.
 (to) rummage, (to) veil ; (to) atone, bust ; oaths, burden.

II.

EXERCISES ON THE PRONUNCIATION OF THE
 DIPHTHONGS.

Rule.—Diphthongs are always long.

ai.

Sounds like the English *y* in *sky*.

Kaiser, Saite, Baiern, Main, Waid, Hain, Waise.
 Emperor, chord, Bavaria, Main, woad, grove, orphan.

au.

Like *ou* in *house*.

Haus, Lauf, Kauf, Schaum, Staub, Raum, Maus, Laut.
 House, course, bargain, froth, dust, space, mouse, sound.

äu.

Similar in sound to *oi* in *cloister*.

Käufer, Häuser, Bäume, Bräute, Träume, Fräulein, Säule.
Purchaser, houses, trees, brides, dreams, Miss, column.

ei.

Equal in sound to the English long *i* in *fine*.

Feile, Geiz, Schweiz, Reiz, Zweig, Eis,
File, avarice, Switzerland, charm, twig (bough), ice,
Leid, Leibeigen.
harm, bond.

eu.

Similar to *oi* in *boil, toil*.

Treue, Eule, Freude, Heu, Keule, Preußen, neu, Freund,
Fidelity, owl, joy, hay, club, Prussia, new, friend,
Spren, Kreuz, Teufel, Scheu, Zeus.
chaff, cross, devil, aversion, dread, Jupiter.

III.

EXERCISES ON THOSE VOWELS AND DIPHTHONGS THE
SOUND OF WHICH IS CAREFULLY TO BE DISTIN-
GUISHED IN THE PRONUNCIATION.

a and ä.

Water, Väter; Rad, Räder; Blatt, Blätter;
Father, fathers; wheel, wheels; leaf, leaves;
Mann, Männer; Kamm, Kämme; Paß, Pässe.
man, men; comb, combs; passport, passports.

ä and ɛ.

Nehre, Ehre ;	Bär, Beer ;	fågen, Segen ;
Ear, honour ;	bear, berry ;	(to) saw, blessing ;
stählen,	stehlen ;	Mähr, mehr ;
(to) steel, temper,	(to) steal ;	(a) tale, more ;
währen, wehren.		
(to) last, (to) hinder, defend.		

ai, (ei), and äu.

Kaiser, (heiser), Häuser ;	Waise, (Weise), Mäuse ;
Emperor, hoarse, houses ;	orphan, manner, mice ;
Saite, (Seite), Häute ;	Laib, (Leib), läuten.
chord, side, skins ;	loaf, body, (to) toll.

The difference of sound between ai and ei is almost imperceptible.

au, and äu.

Haus, Häuser ;	Maus, Mäuse ;	Kauf, Käufe ;
House, houses ;	mouse, mice ;	bargain, bargains ;
Faust, Fäuste ;	sauer, Säure ;	Braut, Bräute.
fist, fists ;	acid, acidity ;	bride, brides.

e and ö.

Wenig, König ;	leihen, löhnen ;
Little, king ;	(to) lend, (to) pay wages ;
kennen, können ;	sehen, versöhnen ;
(to) know, (to) can (be able) ;	(to) long, (to) reconcile ;
kehren, wählen ;	mehren, Möhren.
(to) sweep, (to) elect, chat ;	(to) increase, carrots.

i, (ie), and ü.

Dingen, düngen ; Linse, Lünse ; Gericht, Gerücht ;
 To hire, (to) dung ; (a) lentil, linchpin ; dish, report ;
 dienen, Dünen ; Kiste, Küste ; liegen, lügen ;
 (to) serve, downs ; chest, coast ; (to) lie, (to) tell a lie ;
 fieden, Süden ; Thier, Thür ; Biene, Bühne.
 (to) boil, (the) south ; animal, door ; bee, stage.

ei and ie.

Leid, Lied ; Leib, Lieb ; seiden, fieden ;
 Harm, song ; body, dear, sweetheart ; silken, (to) boil ;
 Miene, meine ; viele, Feile ; fiel, feil ; Ziele, Zeile ;
 mien, mine ; many, file ; (he) fell, venal ; aims, line ;
 Keil, Kiel.
 wedge, keel.

o and ö.

Sohn, Söhne ; Strom, Ströme ; Ton, Töne ;
 Son, sons ; stream, streams ; tone, tones ;
 Kohle, Köhler ; Rose, Röschen ; Vogel, Vögel.
 coal, collier ; rose, a little rose ; bird, birds.

u and ü.

Wuth, wüthend ; Mutter, Mütter ; Ruhm, rühen ;
 rage, furious ; mother, mothers ; glory, (to) praise ;
 Gut, Güte ; wurde, würde ;
 good, goodness ; (he) was, became, (he) should, would ;
 Schnur, schnüren.
 lace (cord), (to) lace.

ei, eu, and äu.

Eile, Eule ; Feier, Feuer ; leichter, Leuchter ;
 Haste, owl ; solemnity, fire ; easier, candlestick ;
 Weise, Mäuse ; leise, Läuse ; heiter, heute Häute.
 titmouse, mice ; softly, lice ; cheerful, to day, skins.

The difference between äu and eu is very slight. In the former the admixture of the ä is prevailing, in the latter that of the e.

IV.

EXERCISES ON THE PRONUNCIATION OF THE CONSONANTS.

C, c.

The c is pronounced :—

1. Before a, o, u, and au, before a consonant, and when terminating a syllable, like k.

2. Before e, i, ä, ö, ü, and the diphthongs, except au, like ç (ts).

1. Cabale, Candidat, College, Concurs, Copie, Coloss,
 Cabal, candidate, colleague, concourse, copy, Colossus,
 Contract, Act, Acten, Decret, franco, local.
 contract, act, acts, deeds, decree, post-paid, local.

2. Cirkel, Circular, Ceder, censiren, Cicero, Cider,
 Compass, circular, cedar, (to) review, Cicero, cider,
 Circe, Cölestine, Cönobium.
 Circe, Celestine, Cenobium.

When c is the final letter of a syllable, which is followed by another beginning with a c, the final c is pronounced like k, whilst the pronunciation of the initial c in the

next syllable is regulated by the vowel which follows, as :—

Accent (aktsent),	Excise (aktsise),	Occident (oktsident),
Accent,	excise,	west,
acceptiren (aktseptiren),	accommodiren (akkommodiren),	
(to) accept,	(to) accommodate,	
accreditiren (akkreditiren).		
to open a credit.		

ch.

1. After *a, o, u*, and *au*, guttural, similar to the Scotch *ch* in *loch*.

2. After *e, i, â, ô, û, âu*, and *eu*, or a consonant less guttural and more palatal, similar to the Scotch *gh* in *light*.

3. Before an *s* which belongs to the same root-syllable, like *ch*, that is: *ch**s*, like *cks* or *x*. But when the *s* does not belong to the same syllable as the *ch*, and before the elisions of *e*, the *ch* retains its guttural or palatal sound.

4. In Greek words it sounds like *k*, as: *Chor* (kor).

5. In French words it is pronounced as in French, as: *Charlotte* (sharlotte).

Obs.—The vowels are generally sharp, but in some cases also long before *ch*.

1. <i>Uch</i> ,	<i>Uchtung</i> ,	<i>Bach</i> ,	<i>Pracht</i> ,	<i>Dach</i> ,	<i>Bedacht</i> ,
Alas, esteem, brook, pomp, roof, circumspection,					
long. <i>nach</i> ,	long. <i>Nach</i> sicht,	long. <i>hoch</i> ,	<i>doch</i> ,	<i>noch</i> ,	<i>soch</i> , <i>loch</i> , <i>hoch</i> ,
after (to), indulgence, high, yet, still, yoke, hole, cook,					
<i>Fluch</i> ,	<i>Buch</i> ,	<i>Bruch</i> ,	<i>Gucht</i> ,	<i>Luch</i> ,	<i>Ruchen</i> , <i>Bauch</i> ,
(a) curse, book, (a) rupture, passion, cloth, cake, belly,					
<i>Brauch</i> ,	<i>Rauch</i> ,	<i>Schlauch</i> ,	<i>Taucher</i> .		
custom, smoke, a pipe, diver.					

2. *Peck, Bleck, freck, ftechen, brechen,*
Pitch, white iron, impudent, (to) sting, (to) break,
Stich, Fichte, sicher, Gewicht, glücklich, herrlich, Bäche,
sting, pine, sure, weight, happy, excellent, brooks,
Fächer, fächlich, Dächer, Löcher, Köche, Bücher, Flüche,
a fan, neuter, roofs, holes, cooks, books, curses,
Tücher, Schläuche, Gebräuche, Mordhemd, Heuchler,
clothes, pipes, customs, assassination, (a) hypocrite,
ech, Blümchen.
you, a little flower.

3. *Dachs, Achsel, Drechsler, Fuchs, Dörs, sechs,*
(a) badger, shoulder, (a) turner, (a) fox, ox, six,
Wachs, Wuchs, Sachsen, sächsisch, wachsen, Gewächs.
wax, growth, shape, Saxony, Saxon, (to) grow, plant.

Words in which the *f* does not belong to the same root-syllable as the *ch*:—

Wach=sam, nach=sehen, nach=senden,
Watchful, (to) look after, revise, to send after,
Rach=sucht, gleich=sam.
revengefulness, as it were.

Cases of elision:—

Buch's for Buches, Loch's for Loches, Bach's for Baches.
Of the book, of the hole, of the brook.

Greek words:—

4. *Charakter, Chor, Christ, Chronik, Choral.**
Character, choir, Christ, chronicle, a choral song.

French words:—

5. *Charlatan, Chiffane, Chaise, Champagner (sharlatan, &c.).*

* In many Greek words, the *ch* takes, however, also the guttural or palatal sound.

d, dd, t, tt, th.

1. D, dd, and t, tt, as in English.

2. In foreign words the syllable *ti*, when followed by another vowel, and not accented, is pronounced like *zi* (*tsi*). But when the accent lies upon the syllable *ti*, the hard sound of the *t* is preserved.

3. *Th* is pronounced like a simple *t*, the *h* being only added as a sign that the vowel of the syllable is to be long.

1. Daube,	Taube;	Deich,	Teig;	Dorf,	Torf;
Staff,	pigeon;	dike,	paste;	village,	turf;
Docht,	Tochter;	Bad,	bat;		
(a) wick,	daughter;	(a) bath,	(he) begged;		
Bund,	bunt;	Tand,	Tante;		
(a) tie, alliance,	coloured;	toy,	aunt;		
Wade,	waten;	Widder,	wittern;		
calf of the leg,	(to) wade;	(a) ram,	(to) scent;		
Trodde,	Trott;	Klabbe,	Gatten.		
(a) tassel, trot;	first draught of a writing,	Catti (a people).			

2. Natiōn (natsion),	Portiōn (portsion),	Ratiōn,
Nation,	portion,	ration,
Venetianer,	partiēl.	
(a) Venetian,	in parts.	

But Miltiades (milteeades), Partie (partee), Chiromantie (chiromantee), &c.

3. Thal,	Thier,	Dorn,	Thee,	Reichthum,	Armuth,
Valley,	animal,	thorn,	tea,	riches,	poverty,
Demuth,	Ruthe.				
meekness,	rod.				

f, ff.

As in English :

Fahl,	Fall,	Fehl,	Fell,	Hof,	hoffen,
Fallow,	fall, case,	fault,	skin,	court,	(to) hope,

Schlaf, schlaff.
 sleep, slack.

j (consonant).

Like the English consonant *y* in *yes, year* :—

Ja,	Jahr,	Jemand,	Joch,	jung,	Jude,
Yes,	year,	somebody,	yoke,	young,	Jew,

verjüngen.
 to make young again.

g.

1. G, at the beginning of a word or syllable, hard, like the English *g* in *God, give*.

2. At the end of a syllable, soft and guttural; but after *i, e, ä, ö, ü, ei, eu*, and *äu*, or a liquid consonant, more palatal, and similar to the English consonant *y* in *yes*. This soft sound it also preserves :—

- a. When followed by *b* or *t*, as *Sagb*.
- b. In cases of elision, as *träg't* (*träget*).
- c. When the word is increased by inflexion: *Sag*, *Sages*; or when the original root-syllable of the word has been increased by one or more letters of formation, as : *Klag-e*, *Klag-er*.

3. Preceded by *n*, the *g* has the hard initial sound, both letters (the *n* and *g*) melting moreover together into a palatal nasal sound, similar to that of the English letters *n* and *g* in *sing*.

1. Gemse, gut, Gunst, groß, Gott, Geist,
 (A) chamois, good, favour, great, God, spirit,
 Gatte, Güte, Gau.
 husband, goodness, district.

2. Aug', bog, Flug, ewig, heilig, billig, flittig,
 Eye, bent, prudent, eternal, holy, cheap, wing,
 König, Ludwig, wenig, Zög-ling, Säug-ling, Zög-el.
 king, Louis, little, pupil, baby, rein.

a. Jagd, Predigt, Magd.
 Chase, sermon, maid-servant.

b. Wag (for waget), sagt, lügt,
 (He) dares, (he) says, (he) lies,
 König's, Krieg's.
 of the king's, of the war.

c. Weg-es, Sieg-es, Tag-es, Sorg-e,
 Of the road, of the victory, of the day, care,
 Versorg-er.
 provider.

3. Gesang, Klang, Gefinnung, Gattung, singen, lange.
 Singing, sound, mind, species, (to) sing, long.

ĕ, ċ.

1. Ė and ċ in general as in English; but when ĕ is preceded by n, both letters assume a palatal nasal sound, similar to that of the same letters in English in *thank*, *think*.

2. Ė is not mute before n, as in English.

1. Kiel, Keil, können, Kunst, Knabe, Knie, Knecht,
 Keel, wedge, to be able, art, boy, knee, valet,
 Anker, Fink, sinken, sanken, danken,
 anchor, finch, (to) sink, (they) sank, (to) thank,
 Rock, Sack, Rücken.
 coat, sack, back.
2. Knarren, Knappe, Knochen, Knorpel, Knittel.
 (to) rattle, esquire, bones, cartilage, cudgel.

j, g, and f.

- Jänner, Gönner, Kenner; jede, Goethe, Röder;
 January, patron, connoisseur; every, Goethe, bait;
 verjähren, gähren, fähren;
 (to) superannuate, (to) ferment, to sweep (turn);
 Jude, Gute, Ruh; Kunst, Kunst; Greis, Kreis;
 Jew, good ones, cow; favour, art; an old man, a circle;
 Griechen, Krieger; verjüngen, vergingen;
 Greeks, warriors; to make young again, (they) passed away;
 fing, Fink; singt, sinkt;
 (he) caught, finch; (he) sings, (he) sinks;
 Egge, Ecke; Dogge, Decke;
 (a) harrow, (a) corner; (a) bull-dog, dock-yard,
 Gram, Kram.
 grief, mercy.

gn, fn.

- Gnade, Knabe; gnarren, fnarren;
 Grace, boy; (to) whine, (to) creak;
 Gneiß, Feißen.
 a kind of granite, (to) pinch.

I, II.

Œ as in English. The double l (ll) sharpens the preceding vowel, as every double consonant does, and we consequently pronounce *Wäll*, not *waühl* as in English.

Stahl,	Stall;	Wahl,	Wall;	fahl,	Fall;
Steel,	stable;	choice,	rampart;	fallow,	fall, case;
Ball,	Knall,	Halle.			
ball,	clap, report,	hall.			

p, pp, ph, pf, pf.

1. P and pp, as in English.
2. Ph, like f.
3. Pf, as it is written, each letter distinctly articulated: P=f=erð.
4. Pf,—also in this combination each letter is distinctly sounded.

1. Pabst, Pelz, Prinz, Knappe, Puppe, Lippe, Kappe.
Pope, fur, prince, esquire, puppet, lip, cap.
2. Philipp, Phantasie, Phönix, Philosoph, Adolph.
Philip, fancy, Phoenix, philosopher, Adolphus.
3. Pferd, Pfand, Pfeffer, Pfeil, Dampf, Schöpfer.
Horse, pledge, pepper, dart, steam, creator.
4. Psalm, Psyche, Pseudo.
Psalm, Psyche, pseudo.

Fehlen,	empfehlen;	finden,	empfinden;
(To) fail, miss,	(to) recommend;	(to) find,	(to) feel;
fährt,	Pferd;	find,	empfind;
(he) drives,	horse;	(he) caught,	(he) received;

find,	pfand ;	fund,	pfund ;
(he) found,	pledge ;	a thing found,	pound ;
Feile,	pfleile ;	Psalm,	Salms.
file,	darts, arrows ;	psalm,	Salms.

q.

The q is always found united with the vowel u, in unison with which it is pronounced *kv*, or rather *fw* ; but by no means so full and round as the English *qu*.

Qual,	quälen,	Qualm,	Quelle,	quetschen,
Torment,	(to) torment,	vapour,	source,	(to) squeeze,
Quitte,	Quirl.			
quince,	a twirling stick.			

r, rr.

The r is pronounced with greater force and shrillness than in English. English students must be mindful not to alter the sound of the vowels preceding or following the r. The double r (rr) requires a double force and shrillness.

Rad,	Rede,	Reich,	roh,	Richter,	Rose,	Ruhm,
Wheel,	speech,	empire,	raw,	judge,	rose,	fame,
rühren,	Röhre,	Rohr,	Herr,		herrlich,	
(to) touch,	(a) pipe,	reed,	sir, master,		excellent,	
herrschen,	Irrthum,	uhr,	Ohr,	Geschirr,	Narr,	
(to) reign,	error,	watch,	ear,	vessel,	fool,	
werde,	wird,	wurde,	würde,	ward.		
be,	becomes,	was,	should,	became.		

ſ, ſ, ſ, ſſ, ſc, ſch, ſt, ſp.

1. The long ſ at the beginning, or in the middle of a word, mild and soft, like the English *s* in *rose*; the final ſ, somewhat sharper.

2. The ſ is only used after a long vowel, and expresses a sharp hissing sound after a long vowel. Its true sound is that of a pure sharp ſ, without any admixture of the sound of *z*.

3. The ſſ is perfectly like the English double *s*, and only to be used after a sharp vowel.

4. The ſc, before *a, o, u*, or a consonant, like *sch*; before *ä, e, i, ö, ü, eu*, like *s-tz*.

5. The ſch, like the English *sh*.

6. The ſt and ſp, as in English in *stone, spy*; each of the two letters being distinctly pronounced.

1. Saal, Seele, Säule, suchen, Rose, Nase, Weise,
 Saloon, soul, pillar, (to) seek, rose, nose, manner,
 säuseln, Haus, Häuser, Glas, Gläser, Maus, Mäuse,
 (to) whistle, house, houses, glass, glasses, mouse, mice,
 Loos, Lose.
 lot, tickets.

2. Maß, Maße, Fuß, Fußes, Gruß,
 Measure, measures, foot, of the foot greeting
 Grüße, Geißel, Meißel.
 greetings, scourge, chisel.

3. Kenntniß, Kenntnisse, Hinderniß, Hindernisse,
 Knowledge, knowledge, erudition, obstacle, obstacles,
 Schloß, Schloßer.
 castle, castles.

4. *Slave, Slavonien, Scorpion; Scipio, Scepter, Scávola.*
Slave, Slavonia, scorpion; Scipio, scepter, Scevola.
5. *Schönheit, Schein, Schauer, Marsch, forschén,*
Beauty, appearance, shower, march, (to) search,
zischén, wischen, Fisch=schuppen, Fleisch=schrank, Gläschen,
(to) hiss, (to) wipe, fish scales, larder, a small bottle,
Tischchen.
a little table.
6. *Starr (not shtarr), Stärke, Stimme, Geist (not gisht),*
Numb, strength, voice, spirit,
Lust, Last, Sprache (not shprache), springen, Spiel,
pleasure, burden, language, (to) leap, game,
Spur, spreizen.
trace, to open widely.

v.

The sound of the *v*, as an initial, is perfectly like that of the *f*. Some pronounce it in the middle of a word with a soft sound, approaching that of the *v*.

Zeit, voll, vor, vier, Vater, Vollmacht, vollenden,
Guy, full, before, four, father, plenipotence, (to) achieve,
un-vergeßlich, Frevel, Pulver, Malve, Lava, Slave.
ever-memorable, outrage, powder, mallows, lava, slave.

w.

The sound of the *w* is perfectly represented by that of the French or Italian *v*. The sound of the English *v*, when divested of its admixture of *f*; or that of the *w*, without its characteristic fullness and roundness, will come very near to it.

Wasser, Wort, weit, Wille, wirren, ewig,
 Water, word, far, will, (to) entangle, eternal,
 etwas, schwarz, schweigen, Zwang, zwei, zwischen,
 something, black, (to be) silent, constraint, two, between,
 Witwe, Wittwe.
 lion, widow.

Weit, weit; Volk, Wolke, Vater, waten;
 Guy, far; people, cloud, father, (to) wade;
 vier, wir; voll, Wolle; von, Wonne.
 four, we; full, wool; from, delight.

z, ð.

The *z* is pronounced like *ts*. The *t* ought to be particularly marked. *ð* sounds like *t-ts*.

Bart, Bange, Bunge, Zeit, Zeuge, Zunder,
 Tender, tongs, tongue, time, witness, tinder,
 Zoll, Zucker, Geiz, Kreuz, Reiz, Herz, Holz,
 an inch, toll, sugar, avarice, cross, charm, heart, wood,
 Herz-zucken. Tanz-zimmer, Kasse, Wisz,
 palpitation of the heart, ball-room, cat, wit,
 Schutz, Trug, Putz, setzen, ergötzen,
 protection, scorn, attire, (to) sit, place, (to) delight,
 Putz-zimmer.
 dressing-room.

CHAPTER V:

THE FORMATION OF WORDS.

THE system of the accentuation of the German language being entirely based on the logical structure of the words, a satisfactory explanation of the former cannot be given without a previous illustration of the principles of the latter.

All German words are :

- a.* Either root-words,
- b.* Or derivatives.

They are moreover either simple or compound.

 I.

ROOT-WORDS.

By root-words we understand, in the present state of the language, words of which no derivation from other words can be traced, as : *bind, grow, flee, find.*

All roots are considered to be of a monosyllabic form.

II.

DERIVATIVES.

Derivatives are words formed from *roots*.

They are either:—

- a.* *Primary forms* (*Stämme*), that is, words derived from roots by means of a change of the radical

vowel, as: *bound* (bond), derived from *bind*; *great*, derived from *grow*; *flight*, derived from *flee*; *found*, derived from *find*; or—

- b. *Secondary forms* (Sproßformen), i. e. words derived from primary forms, by adding some new syllables to the radical word, as: *bond-age*, from *bond*; *great-ness*, from *great*; *found-ling*, from *found*.

1.—*The Primary Forms.*

The words of this form are all substantives and adjectives. We distinguish two forms of them: namely—

- a. *The ancient form* (Ablautsform). Words of this form are produced by a change of the vowel of the root, and have no added termination: as, *Flug, flight*, from *flieg-en, to fly*; * *Spruch, sentence*, from *sprech-en, to speak*; *Schnitt, cut*, from *scheid-en, to cut*; *Schein, beautiful*, from *schein-en, to shine*.

Some, however, do not change the vowel; as: *Fall, fall*, from *fallen*; *Fang, fang*, from *fangen*; *Schlag, blow*, from *schlagen*.

- b. *The middle form* (Mittelform). The substantives and adjectives of the middle form are also produced by a change of the radical vowel, but are

* The infinitive, representing the notion which the verb conveys, in the most simple, general, and unmodified sense, it seems but natural that it should be considered as the ground or radical form of the verb.

But all German verbs having assumed the termination *en* in the infinitive, and roots being only admitted to exist in a monosyllabic form, that substance of the word only which remains when the syllable *en* has been subtracted, is considered as the root of the verb. For instance: the infinitive of the verb *to find*, is *find-en*; but only the syllable *find* is considered as the root of the word.

Some grammarians admit the imperfect tense as that part of a primitive verb in which the root is contained, for its being always found in a monosyllabic form, as: *geben* (to give); *imperfect tense*, (*ich*) *gab* (I gave).

distinguished from those of the ancient form by having assumed one of the terminations *el*, *en*, *er*, *ſte*, or one of the letters *t*, *ſt*, *ð*, *e*, which, moreover, are so closely connected with the radical syllable of the word, that the latter, when divested of them, no longer conveys any sense or meaning: as, *Giſ=t*, *Gruf=t*, *Run=ſt*, *Wat=er*, *Gart=en*, in all of which the radical syllables *Giſ*, *Gruf*, *Run*, *Wat*, *Gart*, are unmeaning and empty sounds. The syllable *fath* of *father*, and *gard* of *garden*, in English, will afford an illustration.

2.—*Secondary Derivatives* (Sproßformen).

The words produced by this form are substantives, adjectives, verbs, and adverbs.

Secondary derivatives are formed from primary derivatives, or roots, by means of affixes (prefixes and suffixes), that is: syllables of derivation, as: *e*, *el*, *en*, *er*, *ath*, *niß*, &c., viz.: *Schloß=er*,* *locksmith*, from *Schloß*; *mächt=ig*, *mighty*, from *Macht*; *Bünd=niß*, *alliance*, from *Bund*.

* The characteristic difference between those words of the primary middle form, which assume the terminations *el*, *en*, *er*, &c., and those of the secondary derivatives which take the same terminations, is this: that the radical words or syllables of the latter convey an independent and perfect meaning by themselves, so that they may be divested of their prefixes or suffixes without losing their fundamental signification. Further, that the syllables of derivation (prefixes and suffixes) added to them, do not, as is the case with words of the middle form, *complete*, but *modify* the meaning of the radical word or syllable. For instance, the syllable *er* in the word *Wat=er*, of the middle form, is so united with the radical syllable *Wat*, that the latter by itself has no meaning at all, whilst moreover the notion which the word *Water* conveys is a perfect simple and unmodified notion. But the syllable *trinē*, in the secondary derivative *Trinē=er*, conveys a perfect notion by itself, namely, that of drinking, and the syllable *er* added to it, does not complete, but modify this notion; for the word *Trinēer* implies a person addicted to drinking.

Affixes are either primitively signs of derivation, as: *e*, *en*, *er*, *ig*, *ist*, &c., or they were originally notional words, which now have assumed the signification of affixes, as: *ſchaft*, the English *ship* in *friendship*; *thum*, the English *dom* in *kingdom*.

From secondary derivatives a third class of derivatives is formed, by means of adding another affix to a secondary derivative, as: *danf=bar*, *Danfbarkeit*, *grateful*, *grateful-ness*; *geſchicklich*, *Geſchick=lich=feit*, *able*, *ability*.

But formations of this kind are confined within certain limits, beyond which they are considered as spurious forms.

The vowels *a*, *o*, *u*, are generally modified in secondary derivatives, as: *Bürger*, *citizen*, from *Burg*; *mächtigt*, *mighty*, from *Macht*; *zänkiſch*, *quarrelsome*, from *Zank*.

The affixes (prefixes and suffixes), by means of which secondary derivatives are formed, are :—

1.—*Prefixes.*

<i>be</i>	as :—	<i>Be=richt</i> , report.
<i>ent</i>	„	<i>ent=ſpringen</i> , to originate.
<i>ant</i>	„	<i>Ant=wort</i> , answer.
<i>emp</i>	„	<i>Emp=fang</i> , reception.
<i>er</i>	„	<i>er=theilen</i> , to confer.
<i>erz</i>	„	<i>Erz=engel</i> , arch-angel.
<i>ge</i>	„	<i>ge=langen</i> , to attain, to come at, or to.
<i>miß</i>	„	<i>miß=fallen</i> , to displease.
<i>un</i>	„	<i>Un=menſch</i> , cruel man, barbarian.
<i>ur</i>	„	<i>Ur=ſach</i> , cause, reason.
<i>ver</i>	„	<i>Ver=trag</i> , treaty, contract.
<i>zer</i>	„	<i>zer=ſtören</i> , to destroy.

2.—*Suffixes.*

e	as—	Bürg-e, bail, surety.
en	,,	Grab=en, ditch.
el	,,	Stach=el, sting.
er	,,	bitt=er, bitter.
and	,,	Heil=and, saviour.
ath	,,	Heim=ath, home, native country.
at	,,	Mon=at, month.
bar	,,	wunder=bar, wonderful.
chen	,,	Männ=chen, little man, mannikin.
de	,,	Freu=de, joy.
ei	,,	Heuchel=ei, hypocrisy.
ern	,,	hölz=ern, wooden.
haft	,,	glaub=haft, credible.
heit	,,	Wahr=heit, truth.
ich	,,	Bott=ich, coop, tub.
icht	,,	Rehr=icht, sweepings.
ig	,,	fleiß=ig, diligent.
inn	,,	Fürst=inn, princess.
ing	,,	Edel=ing, nobleman.
isch	,,	Kind=isch, childish.
keit	,,	Heiter=keit, cheerfulness.
lei	,,	einer=lei, one and the same, all one.

lein	as—	Fräu=lein, miss, lady.
lich	,,	glück=lich, happy.
ling	,,	Jüng=ling, youth.
ner	,,	Red=ner, orator.
niß	,,	Finst=er=niß, darkness.
rich	,,	Fähn=rich, ensign.
sal	,,	Schick=sal, fate.
sam	,,	folg=sam, obedient.
schaft	,,	Bot=schaft, message.
sel	,,	Râth=sel, riddell.
thum	,,	Alter=thum, antiquity.
ung	,,	Warn=ung, warning, caution.
uth	,,	Arm=uth, poverty.
zig	,,	vier=zig, forty.
eln	,,	fränk=eln, to be sickly.
igen	,,	rein=igen, to clean.
ken	,,	hen=ken, to hang
schen	,,	herr=schen, to reign
zen	,,	âch=zen, to groan
enzen	,,	faul=enzen, to lounge, to be idle.
iren	,,	schatt=iren, to shadow.

By means of these rules, and a due acquaintance with the syllables of derivation, especially the prefixes and suffixes enumerated above, it will be easy for the student

to discern the root of a word; for (in words not increased by grammatical inflection) that syllable which is neither a prefix nor a suffix, nor a syllable of formation of the middle form, must be the root.

Thus, in words formed by prefixes, the second syllable will be the root, as: er=^{root}thei=ten, *to confer*; Ver=^{root}trag, *treaty*; Ur=^{root}fach, *cause*.

In words formed by suffixes, the root will be contained in the *first* syllable, as: glück=^{root}lich, *happy*; Heiter=^{root}feit, *cheerfulness*; Wahr=^{root}heit, *truth*.

In words formed both by prefixes and suffixes, the root must be in the *middle*; as: Er=^{root}zieh=ung, *education*; Be=^{root}trüb=niß, *affliction*.

III.

COMPOUNDS.

Composition (*Zusammensetzung*), is the union or combination of two or more words into one unity of notion, as: Apfel=wein, *apple-wine (cider)*, Hand=schu, *hand-shoe (glove)*, convey the same notions which are expressed by the corresponding simple words in English.

Every compound, whatever may be the number of words it contains, is considered as consisting only of two components, one of which is determined by the other. That part or word which contains the fundamental notion of the compound, is called the fundamental word, or determined component; the other part or word which modifies or determines the former, is distinguished by the name of the determinative component. Hence, in

the word *Rath=haus*, *town-house*, the word *Haus* is the fundamental word, and *Rath* the determinative component.

1. The determinative component ought always to precede the fundamental word, except in compound particles, in which this order is generally inverted.

From a transposition of the component parts results either an entire change of the original meaning, or no sense at all; as:—

Del=baum, olive-tree; *Baumöl*, olive-oil.

Rath=haus, townhouse; *Hausrath*, household furniture.

Schreib=stube, office; *Stube=schreib*, which means nothing at all.

2. From one and the same fundamental word various compounds may be formed, as, from *Haus*:—

Rath=haus, town-hall.

Garten=haus, summer-house.

Leih=haus, pawnbroking establishment.

Armen=haus, poor-house.

Wohn=haus, dwelling-house.

Wirths=haus, public-house, tavern.

3. And again, the determinative component of one compound may constitute the fundamental word of another; thus the words: *Rath* and *Garten*, of the compounds *Rathhaus*, *Gartenhaus*, may be considered as fundamental words, and the following compounds formed from them:—

Geheimer=rath, a privy counsellor.

Stadt=rath, senate of the town.

Hof=rath, counsellor of the court.

Lust=garten, a pleasure-garden.

Obst=garten, an orchard, fruit-garden.

Baum=garten, an orchard.

Gemüse=garten, a kitchen-garden.

Multi-Compounds.

One compound may also be again the component part of another compound, as: *Schumacher=straße, shoemaker street*; *Gartenhaus=thür, summerhouse door*. Or even both component parts may be compounds, as: *Nordsee=schiffahrt, the navigation of the North Sea*; *Landsee=schiffahrt, lake-navigation*.

Or one or both components may be double compounds, as: *Landseeschiffahrtskunde, the art of lake navigation*.

The division of multi-compounds into their two component parts requires a perfect acquaintance with the meaning of the different words of which the compound is formed.

In general the words are joined together in compounds without undergoing any alteration in their terminations; but in some cases, the determinative component, if a substantive, assumes one of the terminations *e, er, el, en, es (ß)*, as: *Tag=e=buch, daybook*; *Heid=el=beere, bilberry*, instead of *Tag=buch, Heid=beere*.

When words are joined which stand in a grammatical relation to each other, such a combination is called a composition by contraction, and in this case the determinative component always assumes the grammatical inflexion, corresponding to its grammatical relation, as: *Christ=e=n=feind, a hater or persecutor of the Christians*; *Bauer=n=stolz, a clownish pride*.

In some of these compounds, the determinative component is even separately declined, as:—

N. *der Geheime=rath, the privy counsellor.*

G. *des Geheim=en=rathes, of the privy counsellor.*

D. *dem Geheim=en=rathe, to the privy counsellor.*

Words of all descriptions are joined together to form compounds, as:—

Substantives are formed by joining a substantive, or an adjective, or a verb, or a particle, to a substantive.

Adjectives, by joining an adjective or substantive to an adjective.

Verbs, by joining a substantive, adverb, or preposition, to a verb.

Adverbs and conjunctions, by joining adverbs, prepositions, and even substantives, to adverbs, conjunctions and prepositions.

IV.

THE GRAMMATICAL INFLECTIONS.

The position of the root being necessarily affected by any material change of the original structure of the words, we cannot conclude this chapter without bestowing also a few considerations on those changes of the terminations of the words, by means of which the latter are qualified to express the different relations in which they may stand to each other in a sentence, and which are termed the grammatical inflections.

The syllables of grammatical inflexion are: e, em, en, end, enſ, er, ern, eſ, eſt, et, te, ſte.

1. By means of the syllables eſ, e, em, er, ern, enſ, the cases of the declensions of substantives, adjectives, and pronouns are formed, as:—

SUBSTANTIVES.

Singular.

Nom. das Haus, the house.

Gen. des Haus=es, of the house.

Dat. dem Haus=e, to the house.

Plural.

Nom. die Haus=er, the houses.

Dat. den Haus=ern, to the houses.

ADJECTIVES.

Singular.

Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	
Nom. gut=er,	gut=e,	gut=eß,	good.
Gen. gut=eß,	gut=er,	gut=eß,	of the good.
Dat. gut=em,	gut=er,	gut=em,	to the good.
Acc. gut=en,	gut=e,	gut=eß,	the good.

PRONOUNS.

Singular.

Nom. mein, my.
Gen. mein=eß, of my.
Dat. mein=em, to my.
Acc. mein=en, my.

Plural.

Nom. mein=e, my.
Gen. mein=er, of my.
Dat. mein=en, to my.
Acc. mein=e, my.

2. The syllables *er*, *est*, serve to form the degrees of comparison, as : groß, *great* ; groß=er, *greater* ; groß=est, or größt, *greatest*.

3. By means of the syllables *en*, *end*, *est*, *et*, *te*, the different moods, tenses, and persons of the verbs are formed, as :—

By means of <i>e n</i> ,		the infinitive and the first and third persons of the present plural, as :	. . lieb=en, <i>to love</i> . (wir) lieb=en, <i>we love</i> .
„	„	<i>e n d</i> , the present participle	. . lieb=end, <i>loving</i> .
„	„	<i>e</i> , the imperative and present singular of the subjunc- tive	lieb=e, <i>love</i> . (daß ich) lieb=e, <i>that I love</i> .
„	„	<i>e ft</i> , the second person of the present singular . . .	lieb=est, <i>lovest</i> .
„	„	<i>e t</i> , the third person . . .	lieb=et, <i>loves</i> .
„	„	<i>t e</i> , the first and third person of the imperfect . . .	lieb=te, <i>loved</i> .

V.

EXAMPLES OF THE POSITION OF THE ROOT IN WORDS
INCREASED BOTH BY SYLLABLES OF DERIVATION AND
GRAMMATICAL INFLECTION.

1. *Words formed by Prefixes.*

^{prefix} ^{root} Ver=trag, *contract*; ^{prefix} ^{root} Ge=fahr, *danger*; ^{prefix} ^{root} Un=menſch, *bar-
barian*.

The same increased by grammatical inflection—

^{prefix} ^{root} <sup>gram.
infl.</sup> Ver=trag=es, *of the contract*; ^{prefix} ^{root} <sup>gram.
infl.</sup> Ge=fahr=en, *dangers*;
^{prefix} ^{root} <sup>gram.
infl.</sup> Un=menſch=en, *barbarians*.

2. *Words formed by Suffixes.*

^{root} ^{suffix} Reit=er, *horseman*; ^{root} ^{suffix} Wahr=heit, *truth*; ^{root} ^{suffix} Fürst=inn, *princess*.

The same increased by grammatical inflection—

^{root} ^{suffix} ^{infl.} Reit=er=ë, *of the horseman*; ^{root} ^{suffix} ^{infl.} Wahr=heit=en, *truths*;
^{root} ^{suffix} ^{infl.} Fürst=inn=en, *princesses*.

3. *Words formed both by Prefixes and Suffixes.*

^{prefix} ^{root} ^{suffix} Ge=wohn=heit, *habit*; ^{prefix} ^{root} ^{suffix} un=menſch=lich, *barbarous*; ^{prefix} ^{root} ^{suffix} vor=
^{root} ^{suffix} ſich=tig, *cautious*.

The same increased by grammatical inflection—

^{prefix} ^{root} ^{suffix} ^{infl.} Ge=wohn=heit=en, *habits*; ^{prefix} ^{root} ^{suffix} ^{infl.} un=menſch=lich=er, *more bar-*
^{infl. of} ^{infl. of}
^{prefix} ^{root} ^{suffix} ^{gender} ^{comp.} barous; (ein) vor=ſicht=ig=er=er (Mann), *a more prudent man*.

CHAPTER VI.

ACCENTUATION.

ACCENTUATION, founded upon the value of words in the sentence, and of syllables in each word, says the learned Dr. Becker, in his valuable grammar, is more uniformly observed and more strictly attended to in the German than in any other modern language. The German language, moreover, requires a stronger and more decided accentuation, by means of a rise, fall, and varied impetus of the voice, than that which is admitted by other languages. Foreigners, therefore, in order to speak German correctly, have not only to arrive at an accurate discrimination of the syllables and words which require to be accentuated from those which do not, but also to appropriate to themselves the peculiar energy of German accentuation.*

* The accentuation of the German language is strictly logical, the chief accent being always placed upon the most important word in a sentence, and on the most important syllable (the root-syllable) of a word; whilst all syllables of derivation and inflexion have either only a weak tone, or are entirely unaccented.

These truly rational principles of accentuation exercise a most favourable influence on the language in general; for, in the first place, it is obvious, that the emphatical distinction of the most important words and syllables must in a high degree promote the perspicuity of speech, the mind of the hearer being immediately and forcibly directed to the chief notions of the sentence.

In the next place, it is not less evident, that the same marked distinc-

We distinguish :—

1. The accentuation of syllables,
2. The accentuation of words, and
3. The oratory accent.

I.

THE ACCENTUATION OF SYLLABLES.

The syllables of a word are distinguished by a different degree of intensity of tone or elevation of the voice, partly in order to point out their relative grammatical and logical importance, partly to please the ear by a musical variety of tone.

Thus, a syllable is either pronounced :—

- a.* With a strong elevation or stress of the voice, which is called the full or principal accent, and will be represented thus (^).
- b.* Or with an inferior stress, which is termed the demi accent, and will be marked thus (ˇ).

tion of the first or radical syllables of the words will not only produce a great number of *Trochees* (a eurythmical combination, which is considered the most perfect), but also promote a eurythmical proportion of accented and unaccented syllables in general.

Finally, the principle of leaving the soundless syllables of derivation and inflection entirely unaccented, and even prescribing an accelerated articulation of them, proves equally favourable to *euphony*, as the full sounding vowels of the notional words are thus brought nearer to each other, and by that means a rich variety of high sounding notes is taking effect within a reduced period of time.

- c. Or with no stress at all; in which case the syllables are said to be unaccentuated. The representative sign of unaccented syllables will be this (v).

1.—ACCENTUATION OF THE SYLLABLES IN SIMPLE (NOT COMPOUNDED) WORDS.

A.—*The Principal, or Full Accent* (^):

Rests in all uncompounded words of two or more syllables, upon the *radical syllable*,* which, except in derivatives formed by prefixes, is always the *first* syllable, as: *Freûd*=*e joy*, *Bât*=*er father*, *frêund*=*lich friendly*, *Heîter*=*feit cheerfulness*.

Thus we accent: *gêb*=*et do but give* (the imperative of the verb *gêb*=*en*); but *Ge*=*bêt prayer* (substantive), derived from *bêt*=*en, to pray*.

Exceptions.

1. The word *lebendig*, although derived from *lêb*=*en*, takes the accent upon the syllable of derivation, as: *leb*=*ênd*=*ig*.
2. All words ending in *ei* have the full accent on the last syllable *ei*, as: *Spielereî sport*, *Meiereî farm*, *Kindereî childishness*.
3. All German words with the foreign termination *iren*, have the full accent on the syllable *iren*, as:

* It is to be remarked, that, for the purposes of accentuation, the division of the syllables is to be effected, not according to the rules of spelling, but according to the principles of the formation of words.

haus=*î*ren to go peddling, halb=*î*ren to halve, gratul=*î*ren to congratulate.

4. Words with the prefixes un, ur, miß, erz, and ant, have the full accent on these prefixes, not on the radical syllables of the word, as: *Ů*r=sach cause, *Ů*r=sprung origin, *Â*nt=wort answer, *Ů*n=sinn non-sense, *Mi*ß=trauen distrust, *Ê*rz=vater patriarch.

Obs.—In a few particular instances, the first four prefixes take only the demi-accent. See rules on the demi-accent.

B.—*The Subordinate, or Demi Accent (·) rests :*

1. On all suffixes the vowel of which is *not* e, viz.: am, and, ath, at, bar, dar, haft, heit, icht, inn, feit, lei, lein, lich, ling, lings, niß, sal, sam, schaft, thum, ung, as: *Hei*l=*à*nd saviour, *Ei*d=*à*m son-in-law, *Hei*m=*à*th home, *Mô*n=*à*t month, wûnder=*b*àr wonderful.
2. On the prefix un :
 - a. Before participles, as: *ùn*=gerâcht unrevenged, *ùn*=belôhnt unrewarded.
 - b. Before adjectives ending in bar, lich, sam, which are formed from verbs, as: *ùn*=endlich infinitely, *ùn*=dûlðsam intolerant, *ùn*=sterblich immortal.

But before substantives and adverbs, and before adjectives which are not derived from verbs, un has always the full accent, as :

ûn=sinn *nonsense*, ûn=fall *accident*, ûn=schuldig *innocent*, ûn=glücklich *unhappy*.

Thus, even the adjectives ûn=danckbar *ungrateful*, and ûn=sichtbar *invisible*, although ending in *bar*, have the *full* accent on the prefix *un*, because they are not in a direct way derived from verbs, but from the substantives *Dank*, *Sicht*.

3. On the prefix *ur*, in the words *ur=sprünglich* *originally*, and *ur=plötzlich* *all on a sudden*.

In all other compositions *ur* has the full accent.

4. On the prefix *miß*, when inseparable before verbs, as: *miß=fallen* *displease*, *miß=lingen* *to fail*.

When separable before verbs, as well as before substantives and adjectives, *miß* has the full accent, as: *das Miß=trauen* *the distrust*, *das Miß=fallen* *the displeasure*, *miß=trauisch* *distrustful*, *miß=fällig* *displeasing*.

5. On the prefix *Erz*, as: *Erz=dieb* *an arrant thief*, *Erz=fämmerer* *arch-chamberlain*, *erz=böse* *very bad*, *erz=dumm* *extremely stupid*.

But *Erz* has the full accent in: *Erz=vater* *patriarch*, *Erz=engel* *archangel*, *Erz=bischof* *archbishop*, *Erz=stift* *archbishoprick*.

C.—Unaccented (◌) are:—

1. All syllables of grammatical inflection (of declension, conjugation, and comparison): viz. *e*, *em*,

en, end, enſ, er, ern, eſ, eſt, et, te, and ſte, as:
 Baum=ĕ trees, dieſ=ĕm to this, gut=ĕn to the good,
 lieb=ĕnd loving, Herz=ĕnſ of the heart, Kind=ĕr
 children, wund=ĕrn to wonder, &c.

2. The *prefixes*, the vowel of which is e: viz. be, ge, ent, er, ver, zer, emp, as: be=rühren to touch, ge=brauchen to use, Ėnt=ſchluß resolution, ĕr=zählen to relate, zer=brechen to break, ĕmp=finden to feel.
3. The *suffixes*, the vowel of which is e, viz.: chen, de, e, el, eln, en, end, er, ern, tel, ſel, the, as: Baum=chen a little tree, Freud=ĕ joy, Heb=ĕl a lever, ſchmeich=ĕln to flatter, hölz=ĕrn wooden, Räth=ſel riddle, Blü=thĕ blossom.
4. The *suffixes* ig, zig, and ſig, as: art=ig genteel, vier=zig forty, drei=ßig thirty.

Obs.—Unaccentuated syllables accumulating in a word, are to be uttered rapidly, as: Die
 Gerett=^{rapidly}et=^{rapidly}en flücht=^{rapidly}et=en ſich in das an ſtoß=^{rapidly}end=e
 Hauſ, those who were saved took refuge in
 the adjoining house.

2.—THE ACCENTUATION OF THE SYLLABLES IN COMPOUND WORDS.

A.—The Full Accent (^) rests—

In compound words on the *modifying* word,* which in

* On its root-syllable, if the word is accompanied by a syllable of derivation or inflection.

substantives, adjectives, and verbs, generally *precedes*, and in particles *follows* the fundamental word, as :

Substantives: K^{ir}ch=hof churchyard, Sch^loß=thurm castle-tower, F^{en}ster=gläs window-glass, Gl^äs=fenster glass-window.

Adjectives: gr^oß=müthig generous, hⁱmmel=blau sky blue, gr^äs=grün as green as grass, s^{ee}=fränk sea sick.

Verbs: fr^uh=stücken to breakfast, r^echt=fertigen to justify.

Particles: vor=a^us beforehand, vor=h^er before, seit=d^em since, wo=v^on whereof.

Obs.—Syllables of derivation and inflexion, attending the fundamental or the modifying word, follow the same rules of accentuation in compounds as in simple words, as : G^ärt=ēn=th^ur, hⁱmm=ēt=blau.

B.—The Subordinate, or Demi Accent (`) rests—

On the determined component, or *fundamental word*, as: K^{ir}ch=h^of churchyard, Gr^oß=m^uth generosity, Ha^us=th^ur house door.

In compound particles, the fundamental word *precedes* the modifying word, and has a very weak tone, as:

hⁱn=f^ort henceforth, wo=v^on whereof, vor=h^er before.

Exceptions.

The following words have the *full* accent on the fundamental word:—

- a. Substantives: J^hahr=h^undert *century*, S^ud=ost *south east*, N^ord=w^{est} *north west*, N^eu=h^olland *New Holland*, F^ro^hn=l^eichnam *Christ's holy body*.
- b. Adjectives: l^eib=eⁱgen *bond*, h^and=gr^eiflich *palpable*, v^oll=k^ommen *perfect*, wⁱll=k^ommen *welcome*, h^och=a^delig *highly noble*, gr^oß=m^achtig *high, potent*, a^ll=m^achtig *omnipotent* (but A^ll=m^acht), a^ll=w^eise *all wise*, a^ll=g^utig *all good*, a^ll=m^ahlich *by degrees*.
- c. Adverbs: compounded with all, viel, voll, wohl, as: a^ll=hⁱer *here*, a^ll=eⁱn *but, alone*, vⁱel=l^eicht *perhaps*, vⁱel=m^ehr *rather*, v^oll=a^uf *plenty*, w^ohl=aⁿ *well then*, w^ohl=a^uf *cheer up*.

OF THE ACCENTUATION OF THE COMPOUND VERBS IN PARTICULAR.

1. Verbs compounded with substantives or adjectives, or derived from compound substantives, have always the full accent on the first component part, as: h^and=h^aben *to handle, maintain*, w^ahr=f^agen *to foretell*, l^ust=w^andeln *to walk for pleasure*, lⁱeb=k^osen *to caress*.

In the verbs: lob=sⁱngen *to sing in praise*, lob=p^reisen *to exalt*, fr^oh=l^offen *to exult*, the accent is frequently placed on the second syllable.

The verb *offen=bâren*, takes also the accent upon the syllable *bâren*.

2. Verbs compounded with *particles* have :—

a. The full accent on the particle, when this is separable from the verb.*

b. On the verb, when the particle is inseparably compounded with the verb, as :

Separably compounded :—*ûnter=gêhen* to perish, *vôr=schlâgen* to propose.

Inseparably compounded :—*bẽ=weîsen* to prove, *zẽr=reîßen* to tear.

The *inseparable*, and consequently *unaccented* prefixes are:—

be, as—*bẽ=weîsen*, to prove
ent . . *ẽnt=ẽhren*, to dishonour
emp . . *ẽmp=fângen*, to receive
er . . . *ẽr=hâlten*, to preserve
hinter . *hĩnter=gêhen*, to deceive

ver, as—*vẽr=gêhen*, to pass away
voll . . *võll=ziẽhen*, to execute
wider . *wĩder=râthen*, to dissuade
zer . . *zẽr=streuẽ*, to disperse
miß . . *miß=fâllen*, to displease.

Obs.—The particle *miß* takes, however, the full accent in the verbs :

miß=trauen, to distrust
miß=greifen, to mistake
miß=arten, to degenerate
miß=bieten, to underbid
miß=handeln, to do wrong
miß=klingen, to be dissonant

miß=lauten, }
miß=tõnen, } to be dissonant
miß=stimmen, to put out of hu-
miß=behagen, to dislike [mour
miß=gebâren, to miscarry
miß=verstehen, to misunderstand.

* The separation takes place in the present and imperfect tenses, and in the imperative mood, as : *er schlägt mir vor*, he proposes to me ; *er schlug mir neulich vor*, he lately proposed to me.

The separable, and consequently *accented* particles are:—

a b, as— âb=legen, to lay off	h i n . . hîn=bringen, to take along
a n . . . ân=stellen, to place, institute	l o s . . lôs=reißen, to tear off
a u f . . âuf=gehen, to rise, spring up	m i t . . mît=nehmen, to take with one
a u s . . âus=lassen, to leave out.	n a c h . . nâch=folgen, to follow after
b e i . . bêi=stehen, to assist	n i e d e r n i e d e r=legen, to lay down
d a r . . dâr=reichen, to offer, present	o b . . . ôb=liegen, to be incum- bent on
e i n . . êin=kaufen, to buy in	s t a t t . sât=finden, to take place
f e h l . . fêhl=schlagen, to mis- carry	u m . . . ûm=kommen, to perish
f o r t . . fôr=dauern, to con- tinue	v o r . . vôr=geben, to pretend
f r e i . . frêi=sprechen, to acquit	w e g . . wêg=bleiben, to stay away
g l e i c h . g l e i c h=kommen, to equal	z u . . . zû=reben, to encour- rage.
h e i m . hêim=kehren, to return	
h e r . . hêr=bringen, to bring along	

In the following compound particles, belonging to this class, the accent is to be placed according to the general rule of the accentuation of compound particles, upon the second syllable of the particle:—

a n h e i m, as—an hêim=stellen, to leave to one

d a b e i d a b e i=stehen, to stand by

d a h e r	da ^h er=kommen, to come along
d a h i n	da ^h in=eilen, to hasten along
d a v o n	da ^v on=laufen, to run off
e i n h e r	ein ^h er=gehen, to go about
e m p o r	emp ^o r=heben, to lift up
h e r a b	her ^a b=springen, to leap down
h e r a n	her ^a n=führen, to lead on
h e r a u s	her ^a us=holen, to fetch out
h e r b e i	her ^b ei=rufen, to call towards one
h e r e i n	her ^e in=bringen, to bring in
h e r ü b e r	her ^ü ber=kommen, to come over
h e r u m	her ^u m=laufen, to run round (about)
h e r u n t e r	her ^u nter=fallen, to fall down
h e r v o r	her ^v or=bringen, to produce
h e r z u	her ^z u=eilen, to hasten to one
u m h e r	um ^h er=gehen, to go about
u m h i n	um ^h in=können, to forbear, help
v o r a n	vor ^a n=gehen, to go before
v o r a u s	vor ^a us=setzen, to suppose
v o r b e i	vor ^b ei=kommen, to pass by
v o r h e r	vor ^h er=sagen, to foretell
v o r ü b e r	vor ^ü ber=gehn, to pass by
ü b e r e i n	über ^e in=kommen, to agree
z u r ü c k	zur ^ü ck=rufen, to recall
z u s a m m e n	zus ^a mmen=setzen, to put together.

OF MULTI-COMPOUNDS.

Multi-compounds, or those compositions in which either one of the component parts, or both, consist of more than one word, as : Kaufmanns=sohn, Kriegs=schau=platz, Mit=tags=mahl=zeit, are accentuated according to the following principles :

1. When the first component is a compound word, and the second a simple one, the accent will be distributed thus : Kauf=manns=sóhn *the son of a merchant.*
2. When the first component is a simple word, and the second a compounded one, the accentuation will be thus : Kriegs=schau=pláz *the theatre of war.*
3. When both components are compounds, the accentuation is as follows : Mit=tágs=máhl=zeit *dinner,*
Nórd=sée=schíff=fáhrt *the navigation of the North Sea.*
4. Syllables of derivation or inflexion follow the same rules in multi-compounds as in simple words, as : Brand=ver=sích=er=ungs=án=stalt *Fire insurance establishment.*

Obs.—A few multi-compounds are irregularly accentuated, as : Pálm=sonntag *Palm Sunday,* Char=frei=tag *Good Friday,* Ríchs=hoß=ráth *Counsellor of the empire,* Schloß=háupt=mánn *castellain,* Ober=post=amt *Chief post office.*

3.—THE ACCENTUATION OF THE SYLLABLES IN FOREIGN WORDS.

Words taken from modern languages are generally pronounced and accentuated as in the languages to which they belong, or from which they are derived. Thus, French words generally take the accent upon the last syllable, as: *Driginâl*, *Cardinâl*, *Majestât*, *Advokât*, *Problêm*, *Billêt*, *Geniê*, *Chevaliêr*, *Dinêr*, &c.

Greek and Latin words follow for the most part the same rule, as: *Natur*, *Doktrin*, *Manuâl*, *Prâlat*, *Philosôph*, *Mandât*, *Statût*, *Eril*, *Student*, *Tolerânz*, *Iustîz*, *Huma= nitât*, *Religion*, &c.

There are also some original German words, but with foreign terminations, which take the accent on the last syllable, as: *Kompân*, *Schwadrôn*, *Soldât*, *Stackêt*, *Blumîst*, *Morâst*, *Glasûr*, *Stellâge*, &c.

A great number of foreign words, however, which have been admitted into the language at an early period, and assumed a German form, by either admitting a German termination only, or changing at the same time the root of the word, are accentuated according to the principles of the German accentuation, as: *Kôrper* (*corpus*) *body*, *Pôbel* (*peuple*) *people*, *Pûlver* (*pulvis*) *powder*, *Fênster* (*fenestra*) *window*, *Âbt* (*abbas*) *abbot*, *Skizze* *sketch*, &c.

In polysyllabic words, which have assumed a German termination, the full accent rests on the penultima, as : die Partikel *the particle*, die Episode *the episode*, das Exêmpel *the example*, die Idylle *the idyl*, &c.

This chiefly applies to adverbs, formed from foreign words by means of the suffixes *isch* and *lich*, as : harmôn=*isch*, românt=*isch*, persôn=*lich*, manîer=*lich*, &c.



In many words, the accentuation is entirely irregular and variable, as : Hîstôri=*e*, Theori=*e*, Poêti=*f*, Polit=*f*, Kânôn, Kânône, Baromêter, Thermomêter, Trîmeter, Pentâmeter, Hexâmeter, Altar and Altâr, Pallast and Pallât.

Others change the accent when increased by inflection, as : Dôctor, Doctôren ; Pâstor, Pastôren ; Mûse ; Musîk, Mûsîker, musîkâlîsch, Musîkânt ; Âlêther, âthêrîsch ; Melodi=*e*, melôdîsch ; Natiôn, nationâl.

II.

THE ACCENTUATION OF WORDS.

The accentuation of words, or that stress by which some words in a sentence (independently of their syllabic accent) are distinguished above others, is partly regulated by their grammatical, partly by their logical importance.

Thus, notional words (substantives, adjectives, notional verbs, and adverbs of quality), being of greater importance than relational words (pronouns, auxiliary verbs, numerals, prepositions, conjunctions, and adverbs, when not adverbs of quality), are also distinguished by a greater intensity of tone.

This rule is chiefly to be taken as a guide for the accentuation of *monosyllabic words*, concerning which it is moreover to be remarked, that *monosyllabic relational words* have a weaker tone than dissyllabic ones, and that the former are entirely slighted (unaccented), when standing before or after one word, or between two words of greater importance, as: *am Feuer near the fire; er kommt he comes; Wag es dare; kommen oder gehen to come or to go, &c.*

Two or more consecutive monosyllabic form-words are moreover not only to be uttered with an entire absence of accent, but also with increased rapidity, as: *Du kannst ihn nicht ^{rapidly} be=urtheilen, denn Du kennst ihn nicht ^{rapidly} genug, you cannot judge of him, because you do not sufficiently know him.*

Obs. The article *der, die, das, the*, and *ein a*, in its monosyllabic forms, further the pronouns *es it*, and *man they, people*, as well as the conjunctions *so and zu to*, before the infinitive, are always *unaccented*.

The stress which is to be laid in a sentence on one notional word in preference to another, is decided by the degree of their logical importance. The chief modifying word in a sentence is therefore marked with a greater stress, than the notional word or words which are modified or determined by the former.

Thus, the predicate, as the modifying part in a sentence, will take the chief accent, whilst the subject has only a subordinate tone, as: *Dieses Wasser ist eiskalt, this water is as cold as ice. Er spielt die Harfe wunderschön, he plays beautifully on the harp. Er wird mir schreiben, he will write to me.*

From the same grounds the attributive adjective also claims, in most cases, the chief accent, as: *Er ist ein edler Mensch, he is a noble minded man. Ein wohlerzogener Mensch wird nie etwas Ungeziemendes sagen, a well-bred man will never say any thing unbecoming.*

In sentences enlarged by objective cases, the latter generally take the chief accent, as: *Der Bediente hat den Brief auf die Post gebracht, the servant has carried the letter to the post office.*

III.

THE ORATORICAL ACCENT.

As much to avoid monotony, and to enliven the delivery of speech by a musical variety of tone, as for the purposes of rendering speech more intelligible, the logical relations of the different sentences, and of their constituent parts in a period, are distinguished by a corresponding modulation or raising and falling of the voice.

The German language is eminently musical; but as example is a far safer teacher concerning the modulation of tone in a language than precept, and the oratorical accent being besides more a subject of rhetoric than of pronunciation, we confine ourselves here to observe

that, in general, the antecedent part (Vordersatz) of a period is distinguished by a gradual raising of the voice, whereas the concluding sentence (Nachsatz) generally requires a gradual descending of the same, as :—

gradual raising of the voice highest pitch
 Das irdische Lebensglück ist, wie die Erfahrung uns lehrt, weder
gradual descending
 dauerhaft, noch vollkommen, all earthly happiness is, as ex-
 perience teaches us, neither durable nor perfect.

The emphasis is that particular stress, laid upon a word or syllable which the speaker wishes to point out particularly. As it is entirely dependent on the intention of the speaker, it may fall on any, even the smallest word, or a syllable in a sentence, as :

Du bist für mich; wer ist wider mich! *thou art for me,*
who is against me!

Ich habe ihn gesehen, I have *seen* him.

Ich habe ihn gesehen, aber nicht seinen Bruder, I have seen
him, but not his brother.

EXERCISES ON THE ACCENTUATION.

N. B. Words which ought to be marked by the accent of words, are distinguished in the printing.

Dem Weisē dienen die Reichtthümer, den Thoren beherrschen sie.

Die Bescheidenheit hebt den Werth der andern Tugenden.

Quäle dich nicht, zu wissen, was dir nichts nützt.

Eintracht ist das stärkste Band der Gesellschaft.

Die Absichten des Menschen stimmen oft nicht mit seinen Handlungen überein.

Nichts ist auf der Erde ohne Beschwerlichkeit.

To be Accentuated by the Student.

Ich erinnere (mich) nicht, daß ein Buch, ein Mensch, oder irgend eine
 I remember not that a book, a man, or any
 Begebenheit des Lebens so große Wirkungen auf mich hervorgebracht
 event of life so great effects upon me produced
 hätte, als die köstlichen Stücke, die ich durch Ihre Güte habe
 had as the precious pieces which I by your kindness have
 kennen lernen. Sie scheinen ein Werk eines himmlischen
 become acquainted with. They seem a work of a heavenly

Genius zu sein, der sich den Menschen nähert, um
 genius to be, who himself to men approaches in order
 sie mit sich selbst auf die gelindeste Weise bekannt zu
 them with himself in the mildest manner acquainted to
 machen. Es sind keine Gedichte. Man glaubt vor den
 make. They are no fictions. One believes before the
 aufgeschlagenen Büchern des Schicksals zu stehen, in denen der
 opened books of fate to stand, in which the
 Sturmwind des bewegtesten Lebens saust, und mit Gewalt
 whirlwind of the most agitated life howls and with violence
 rasch hin und wieder blättert.
 rapidly to and fro turns the leaves.

Goethe.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS FOR READING.

THESE observations are chiefly intended to serve as a permanent guide to the student after he has completely finished the perusal of the Treatise; and as they not only exhibit the most essential precepts, dispersed throughout it under one retrospective view, but also point out to the student the particular cases in which he will find himself most likely to fail, we cannot too strongly recommend, that, for some time at least, he should cast a glance at them whenever he is practising in reading.

1. Every letter in a syllable is to be clearly and distinctly articulated, according to the sound, which has been defined in the rules of the pronunciation, as: *Ph*=f e r d, *Ph*=f a l m, *R*=n e d t.

2. The *initial* and final consonants of the different syllables of a word are to be articulated with peculiar precision and acuteness, as thus only that distinct articulation of each syllable is to be effected, which the German pronunciation imperiously requires, as: *H*a u s=f n e d t, *E* d t=p u t e, *P* o s t=p f e r d, *G* l ü c k, *G* l ü c k s=z u g.

Even in unaccented syllables of derivation and inflexion, although they are to be uttered with a very weak tone and great rapidity, the articulation of the consonants ought, at least, to be correct.

For instance, in the word *žer=reißēn*, the letter *t* of the *ž* (*ts*) is to be well marked, though the prefix *žer* is entirely unaccented, and to be uttered rapidly.

In *vēr=lierēn*, the sound of the *v* is to be decidedly that of *f*, and not to be softened into that of the English *v*, as: *ferlieren* (not *verleeren*, with the English *v*).

In *diesem*, the *m* is to be correctly sounded, however weak and quick the syllable *em* is delivered.

The *š*, the *t*, and the *r*, in unaccented syllables, require a particular precision, as: *deš Herzenš*; *eš zerrinnt*; *größerer*; *Gerette=te*; *Glückš=zug*.

The final syllable *en* alone admits of a certain indistinctness and vagueness of sound, as: *glücklich=ēn*, *fröhlich=ēn*.

3. The accentuation is most scrupulously to be attended to, it being, in fact, the chief medium by which the true national colouring is imparted to the speech.

It will be recollected that the full accent rests in all German words on the first syllable, except:—

1. In words beginning with the accentless prefixes: *be*, *ge*, *ent*, *er*, *ver*, *zer*, *emp*.
2. Words terminating in *ei*, or *iren*, have the full accent on those terminations, as: *Spieler êi*, *halbîren*.
3. Compound particles have the full accent on the second syllable, as: *um=êêr*, *herâb*.

For a few special anomalies, see the Treatise.

The *demi-accent* rests:—

1. On all suffixes, the vowel of which is *not* *e*, as: *Heil=ând*, *Heim=âth*, *Mon=ât*.

2. On the fundamental word, or second component part in compounds, as: Glâs=fènster, fêc=fränk.

Unaccented are:—

1. All syllables of grammatical inflexion, as: lieb=ënd, Herz=ëns.
2. All prefixes, the vowel of which is e, as: bē=weisen, Ēnt=schluf.
3. All suffixes, the vowel of which is e, as: Hâus=chën, schmeich=ëln.
4. The suffixes ig, ßig, zig, as: art=ïg, vier=zïg.

Unaccented are, further:—

The articles der, die, daß, and ein, the pronouns es and man, as well as the conjunctions so and zu, before the infinitive:—

Er liebt die Kînder und die Blûmen, he loves (the) children and (the) flowers.

Es ist unnûß zu klâgen, it is useless to complain.

One, or two, or more consecutive little relational words, as well as all unaccented syllables of derivation and inflexion, are not only to be entirely unaccented, but also to be uttered with increased rapidity, whilst the voice rests with a full sound and strong emphasis on the radical vowel of the next notional word, as:—

Er hat mich ^{rapidly} nicht gesehen, he has not seen me.

Eine Sammlung von schön=^{rapidly}eren Geswâchsen
A collection of finer plants

^{rapidly}
kann man nicht sehen.
can one not see.

4. Next to the accentuation, the sharp and long sound of the vowels deserve the greatest attention of the student.

A vowel is always *sharp* when followed by two or more consonants in the same syllable (concerning the peculiar nature of the *h*, see rule 7, below); in all other combinations the vowels are *long*, even in cases of elision, as: *lebt* for *lebet*.

5. The vowels *u*, *û*, and *ô*, as well as the diphthongs *au*, *âu*, and *eu*, require a full and sonorous sound.

6. A proper discrimination is to be made between the sounds of the *a* and *â* | *ä* and *e* | *é* and *ô* | *o* and *ö* and *u* | *u* and *û* | *i* and *ï* | *ie* and *ei* | *au* and *âu* | *äu* and *ei* | *ei* and *eu*.

7. The *h*, which is strongly to be aspirated as the initial letter of a syllable, is always mute in the middle or at the end of a syllable, but lengthens the preceding vowel, even when followed by another consonant, as: *Wâhl*, *Sôhn*.

8. The sound of the *f* must be well marked, chiefly at the end.

9. The *v* always like *f*.

10. The *w* like the French *v*, or between the English *v* and *w*.

11. The sound of the *t* in the *z* (*ts*) must be well marked.

12. The *sch* always like *sh*.

13. The *qu* like the English *kw*, not like the English *kw* or *qu*.

14. The sound of the *ß* is that of a pure sharp *s*, without any admixture of the *z*. It is meant for a sharp hissing sound (*s*) after a long vowel.

15. The *r*, which is more shrill than in English (pronounce: *Herr!*), ought never to affect the sound of a vowel preceding or following, that is: the articulation of the latter is to be as pure and full before or after *r*, as it is before and after any other consonant, as: *rühmen*, *für*; *Ruhm*, *Urzeit*; *Öhr*, *Kohr*, *Rom*; *Röschen*, *Gehör*.

16. Particular attention ought also to be bestowed on the articulation of the final *g* and *ch*.

The final *g* has a guttural sound after *a*, *o*, *u*, and *au*, and a palatal one after *e*, *i*, *ä*, *ö*, and the other vowels and diphthongs; but both these sounds are to be extremely soft and smooth, as: *Tag*, *bug*, *bog*; *ewig*, *Sieg*, *Beg*, *Zeug*.

Whereas the sound of the final *ch*, being also guttural after *a*, *o*, *u*, and *au*, and palatal after *e*, *i*, *ä*, *ö*, &c., is decidedly accute, sharp, and short, as: *Dach*, *Macht*, *Loch*, *Tuch*; *Licht*, *Hecht*, *welcher*.

Finally, we beg leave to remark, that it would prove highly promotive to the student's ultimate success, if, when reading, he would now and then repeat one and the same sentence several times, and indeed, so often, till he should find himself able to pronounce it as fluently as he would in English; for thus the organs of speech will be formed, the necessary fluency acquired, and the ear gradually become familiarized with the oratorical accent.

EXERCISES IN READING.

1.

Die Sprache des Herzens.

Einst trat der liebende Genius der gefühlreicheren Menschen vor den Jupiter und bat: „Göttlicher Vater, gieb deinen armen Menschen eine bessere Sprache, denn sie haben nur Worte, wenn sie sagen wollen, wie sie trauern, wie sie froh locken, wie sie lieben.“ „Hab ich ihnen nicht die Thräne gegeben,“ sagte Jupiter; „die Thräne der Freude und die Thräne des Schmerzes und die süßere der Liebe?“ Der Genius antwortete: „Auch die Thräne spricht das Herz nicht aus. Göttlicher Vater, gieb ihnen eine bessere Sprache, wenn sie sagen wollen, wie sie die unendliche Sehnsucht fühlen,—wie ihnen das Morgensternchen der Kindheit nach blinkt—und die Rosen-aurora der Jugend nachglüht—und wie vor ihnen im Alter das goldne Abendgewölk eines künftigen Lebens tages glühend und hoch über der verlorenen Sonne schwebt. Gieb ihnen eine neue Sprache für das Herz, mein Vater!“ Jetzt hörte Jupiter in dem Klange der Welten die Muse des Gesanges herannahn, und er winkte ihr und sagte: „Ziehe hinunter zu den Menschen, und lehre sie deine Sprache.“ Da kam die Muse des Gesanges zu uns her nieder, und lehrte uns die *D o n e* !

Jean Paul.

2.

Die deutsche Sprache.

Die deutsche Sprache ist eine reine Ur Sprache, das heißt : eine solche, welche auf keine andre schon bestehende begründet, noch von einer solchen abgeleitet ist, und daher weder Laute, Wörter, noch Sprachgesetze von andern Sprachen angenommen hat. Diese ursprüngliche und unveränderlich behauptete Stammreinheit, durch welche sie sich wesentlich von der Mehrzahl ihrer europäischen Schwestern unterscheidet, ist als eine sehr hohe Bevorzugung anzusehn ; denn in ihr ist die unschätzbare Eigenschaft einer Sprache begründet : sowohl in ihrem ursprünglichen Klanggehalt und Baue, als in ihrer geschichtlichen Entwicklung—ein lebendiges Denkmal der Volkseigenthümlichkeit darzustellen.

Umwandlungen hat die deutsche Sprache allerdings auch im Verlauf der Zeit erfahren ; allein wesentliche Veränderungen ihres Baues, tief eingreifende Umgestaltungen ihres Lautgehaltes, sind nur aus dem Volksleben selbst hervorgegangen ; nicht durch Nachahmung fremder Sprachweisen, noch durch den Einfluß fremder Gewalt herbeigeführt worden.

Wahrhaft zu beklagen ist es indeß, daß die Zeit nachtheilig auf den Wohl laut derselben eingewirkt hat ; denn gleichsam als wäre mit dem ersten kräftigen Jugendalter der germanischen Stämme auch die frische, lebendige Kraft des Schönheitsgefühles entschwunden, hat unsre Sprache nach und nach immer zahlreichere Abschwächungen an ihren Endsyblen erlitten, und anstatt mit der geistigen Entwicklung des Volkes eine reichere Fülle zu entfalten, eine vorherrschende Hinneigung zu tonloser Verflachung gezeigt.

Wie weit sich diese Verkümmierungen ihres Klanggehaltes indeß auch erstreckt haben mögen, so bietet sie doch des Wohl lautes noch immer genug dar, um mit Recht Anspruch auf Schönheit, Anmuth und musikalischen Gehalt machen zu können ; und wem daran gelegen sein dürfte, sich näher von dieser Behauptung zu überzeugen, der durchgehe nur die Werke unserer gefeierten Dichter ; in ihnen wird er eine unerschöpfliche

Fülle von erschütternden Tönfällen, von malenden Klangströmungen wahr nehmen.

In der That, die zahlreichen Selbst-, Um- und Doppelauter unsrer Sprache bilden noch immer eine Tonleiter, welche die feinsten Abstufungen und schönsten Tonfärbungen enthält; während die eigenthümliche Verbindung und Angliederung ihrer Mitauter, so wie die Schärfe und Genauigkeit womit jeder dieser Laute nach seinem wahren Werthe hörbar gemacht wird, vorzüglich aber ihre unübertreffliche, scharfe und streng logische Accentuirung, dem rednerischen Ausdruck derselben eine Kraft und Bestimmtheit verleihen, welche kaum von irgend einer andern Sprache übertroffen, von wenigen nur erreicht werden dürften.

Vorleuchtend aber steht Deutschlands Sprache gewiß rückichtlich ihrer Bildungsfähigkeit und Fügbarkeit da. Geregelt und streng in ihrer Satzbildung bis zur mathematischen Bestimmtheit, gesteht sie nichts desto weniger, vermöge ihrer ausge dehnten Inversions-Freiheit, den rednerischen und poetischen Zwecken einen unendlichen Spielraum zu; und diese regelmäßige Ungebundenheit ihrer Wortfügung, vereint mit jener unschätzbaren Befähigung: „neue Begriffe bloß durch neue Wortverbindungen zu bezeichnen,“ machen sie in ganz vorzüglichem Grade geeignet, jeden gegebenen Stoff mit bewunderungswürdiger Leichtigkeit zu bewältigen, und die feinsten Schattirungen der Gedanken und Gefühle zu malen.

Gustav Nagel.

3.

Der sterbende Schwan.

„Muß ich allein denn stumm und gesanglos sein?“ sprach seufzend der stille Schwan zu sich selbst, und badete sich im Glanz der schönsten Abendröthe; „beinah ich allein im ganzen Reich der gefiederten Schaaren. Zwar, der schnatternden Gans und der gluckenden Henne und dem krächzenden Pfau beneide ich ihre Stimmen nicht; aber dir,

sanfte Philomele, beneide ich sie, wenn ich, wie festgehalten durch dieselbe, langsam meine Wellen ziehe, und mich im Abendglanz des Himmels trunken verweile. Wie wollte ich dich singen, goldne Abendsonne! dein schönes Licht und meine Seligkeit singen, mich in den Spiegel deines Rosenantlitzes niedertauchen und sterben.

Stillentzückt tauchte der Schwan nieder, und kaum hob er sich aus den Wellen wieder empor, als eine leuchtende Gestalt, die am Ufer stand, ihn zu sich lockte. Es war der Gott der Abend-, und Morgen-sonne, der schöne Pöbus. „Holbes liebliches Wesen,“ sprach er, „die Bitte ist dir gewährt, die du so oft in deiner ver schwiegenen Brust nährtest, und die dir nicht eher gewährt werden konnte.“ Kaum hatte er das Wort gesagt, so berührte er den Schwan mit seiner Leier und stimmte auf ihr den Ton der Unsterblichen an. Entzückend durchdrang der Ton den Vogel Apollo's; aufgelöst und ergossen sang er in die Saiten des Gottes der Schönheit; dankbar froh besang er die schöne Sonne, den glänzenden See und sein unschuldiges, seliges Leben. Sanft, wie seine Gestalt, war das harmonische Lied: lange Wellen zog er daher in süßen, ent schlummernden Tönen, bis er sich—in Elysium wieder fand, am Fuß des Apollo in seiner wahren, himmlischen Schönheit. Der Gesang, der ihm im Leben versagt war, war sein Schwanengesang geworden, der sanft seine Glieder auflösen mußte: denn er hatte den Ton der Unsterblichen gehört und das Antlitz eines Gottes gesehn. Dankbar schmiegte er sich an den Fuß Apollos und horchte seinen göttlichen Tönen, als eben auch sein treues Weib ankam, die sich in süßem Gesange ihm nach zu Tode geklagt. Die Göttinn der Unschuld nahm beide zu ihren Lieblingen an; das schöne Gespann ihres Muschelwagens, wenn sie im See der Jugend badet.

Gedulde dich, stilles, hoffendes Herz! Was dir im Leben versagt ist, weil du es nicht ertragen könntest, giebt dir der Augenblick deines Todes.

Herder.

4.

Der Handschuh.

Vor seinem Löwen garten,
 Das Kampf spiel zu erwarten,
 Saß König Franz,
 Und um 'ihn die Großen der Krone,
 Und rings auf hohem Balkone
 Die Damen in schönem Kranz.

Und wie er winkt mit dem Finger,
 Auf thut sich der weite Zwinger
 Und hinein mit bedächtigem Schritt
 Ein Löwe tritt,
 Und siehet sich stumm
 Rings um,
 Mit langem Gähnen,
 Und schüttelt die Mähnen,
 Und streckt die Glieder,
 Und legt sich nieder.

Und der König winkt wieder,
 Da öffnet sich behend
 Ein zweites Thor,
 Da raus rennt
 Mit wildem Sprunge
 Ein Tiger hervor.
 Wie der den Löwen erschaut,
 Brüllt er laut,
 Schlägt mit dem Schweif
 Einen furcht baren Reif,

Und reckt die Zunge,
 Und im Kreise schau
 Umgeht er den Leu
 Grimmig schnurrend :
 Darauf streckt er sich murrend
 Zur Seite nieder.

Und der König winkt wieder,
 Da speit das doppelt geöffnete Haus
 Zwei Leoparden auf einmal aus,
 Die stürzen mit muthiger Kampf begier
 Auf das Tiger thier ;
 Das packt sie mit seinen grimmigen Zähnen,
 Und der Leu mit Gebrüll
 Richtet sich auf—da wird es still.
 Und herum im Kreis,
 Von Mord sucht heiß,
 Lagern sich die gräulichen Rauben.

Da fällt von des Altars Rand,
 Ein Hand schuh von schöner Hand
 Zwischen den Tiger und den Leu'n
 Mitten hinein.
 Und zu Ritter Delorges spottender Weis'
 Wendet sich Fräulein Runigund :
 „ Herr Ritter, ist eure Lieb' so heiß,
 Wie ihr mir's schwört zu jeder Stund',
 Ei so hebt mir den Hand schuh auf !“

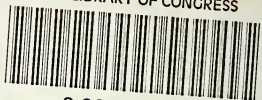
Und der Ritter in schnellem Lauf,
 Steigt hinab in den furcht baren Zwinger
 Mit festem Schritte,
 Und aus der Ungeheuer Mitte
 Nimmt er den Hand schuh mit feckem Finger.

Und mit Erstaunen und mit Grauen
Sehen's die Ritter und Edel frauen,
Und gelassen bringt er den Hand schuh zurück.
Da schallt ihm sein Lob aus jedem Munde,
Aber mit zärtlichem Liebes blick—
Er verheißt ihm sein naheß Glück—
Empfängt ihn Fräulein Kunigunde.
Und der Ritter sich tief ver beugend spricht:
„Den Dank, Dame, begehrt' ich nicht,“
Und verläßt sie zur selben Stunde.

Schiller.

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